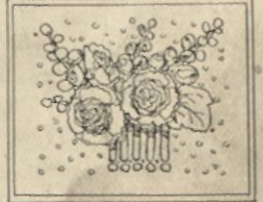
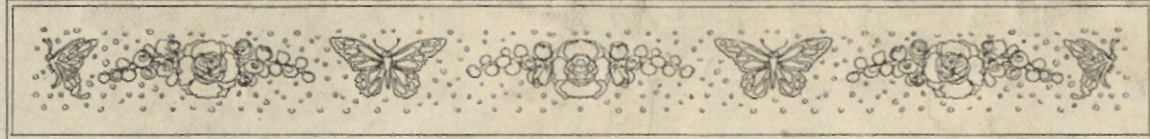


THE DESIGNER

JULY 1909



TEN CENTS A COPY IN CANADA SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
STANDARD FASHION COMPANY, NEW YORK.



*The sweetheart of
the corn*

Kellogg's
**TOASTED
CORN FLAKES**

The package of the genuine bears this signature

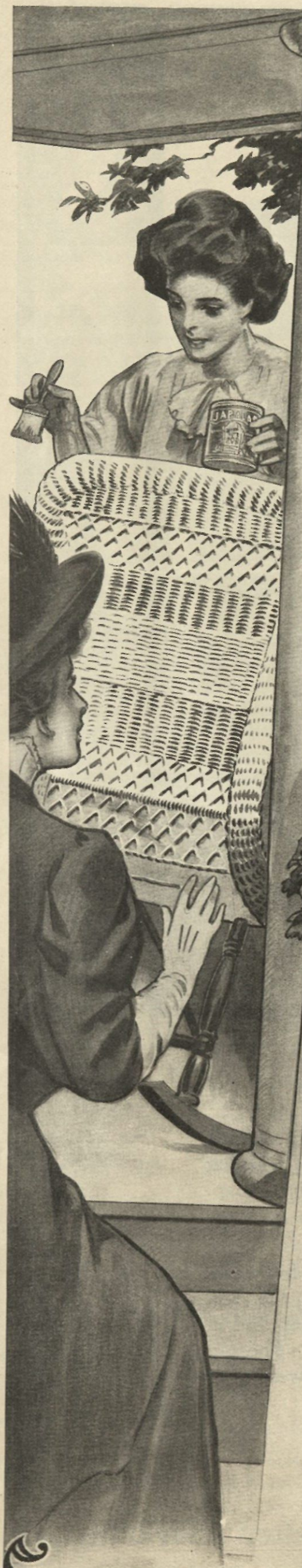
W. K. Kellogg

Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Canadian Trade Supplied by the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

Copyright, 1907, by Toasted Corn Flakes Co.





JAP-A-LAC

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

"WEARS LIKE IRON"

"Yes ~
It's the old porch
chair ~ made new"

In Summertime

your porch is the recreation spot of your home. An outdoor drawing-room and conservatory combined, that gives splendid returns for the little expense and attention required to make it attractive and inviting.

There isn't a better way to prove the value of JAP-A-LAC as a beautifier of the home than to use it in refinishing your porch furniture.

JAP-A-LAC

Will Make It Look Like New.

Applied according to directions it "sets" hard as adamant with a mirrorlike surface and "Wears Like Iron."

JAP-A-LAC is made in sixteen beautiful colors for refinishing every kind of Woodwork, Bric-a-brac, Chandeliers, Floors, Furniture and every painted or varnished surface from cellar to garret.

JAP-A-LAC has no substitute.

For Sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name, with 10c to cover cost of mailing and we will send a free sample, quarter pint can of any color (except gold which is 25c) to any point in the United States.

Write for illustrated booklet containing interesting information and beautiful color card. Free on request.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.

2704 Rockefeller Bldg.,

Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

JAP-A-LAC Model Floor Graining Process solves the problem of "What shall I do with my old carpeted Floor to make it sanitary and refined?" Your Painter can do it at a little expense or you can do it yourself. Insist on JAP-A-LAC.

Our Green Label Line of clear varnishes is the highest quality manufactured. Its use insures perfect results. Ask your paint dealer.





COPYRIGHT 1908 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

"USE IVORY SOAP—IT FLOATS!"

"One morning, last summer, at a Michigan resort, a party of girls went down to the lake in their bathing suits for the purpose of washing their hair. Each carried the necessary articles, including a cake of soap. One had a cake of _____'s soap; another, a cake of _____ soap. Several other varieties were represented.

The place selected was near the pier, and the implements for washing the hair were placed in the interstices of the logs supporting the pier. During the process of washing, the _____'s soap girl lost her soap and in the effort to recover it, the _____ soap girl lost her's, too. The girl with the Ivory Soap thereupon threw it far out into the lake, swam after it and, holding it aloft, cried: '*Use Ivory Soap—it floats!*'

In the end, all three girls used Ivory Soap—they had to!"

—[Extract from a Letter.]

Again we ask: Even if Ivory Soap were no better than other soaps, does not the fact that *it floats* make it better?

JULY, 1909

Published Monthly by STANDARD FASHION COMPANY

Officers:

President, JOHN T. SCANLON Treasurer, CHARLES E. STRETCH Secretary, GEORGE R. LANGTREE
12-14-16 VANDAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

THE EDITOR'S HOUR

THE third article of the "What We Women of the World Find Out" series appears in THE DESIGNER for August. It is written by Gabrielle C. Mulliner, a woman who is a member of the New York Bar, and whose training has made her a keen observer of life and affairs. Not only does she observe keenly, but she draws valuable conclusions from her observations—particularly in relation to her own sex.

"Prominent among the characteristics of women inveighed against by lawyers are those of a lack of responsibility, particularly of responsibility for a signature," says Mrs. Mulliner. "Women will sign their names to a document, swear to the signature before a notary, and afterward say they did not know what they were signing. They minimize their own sense of responsibility by not making very certain what they sign, and then magnify their ignorance of what the document is after it is signed. Women as a class do not accept the results of their own acts and 'stand for' consequences. If things are right, they take the credit to themselves. If things go wrong, they blame some one else. They always have to have a scapegoat. They have a natural spirit of gambling in their make-up, but they attempt to crawl out of responsibility when they lose. There is no doubt that many women have suffered much from the wrong-doing of others in investments, but if a woman speculates, or authorizes or permits another to speculate for her, she should be a good loser, and not whine and expect some one else to make her whole when there is an unfortunate investment.

"Many women have a lamentable lack of a sense of responsibility for their spoken word. Almost any club-woman will understand what it means to have women say things that are not true, or to enlarge a mole-hill into a mountain. Reputations are handled as if they were of cast iron rather than of spun glass, and that most contemptible of all persons, a gossip, innocently looks you in the eye and wonders why men say hard things of women. These prejudices have foundation in truth.

"There is also a prejudice against women in business not being trustworthy. Instances do exist. Every one knows of the woman who borrows money which she does not return—of the woman who has not a strict understanding of the truth. I have seen women lie and stick to it with a fortitude worthy of a great cause. No doubt there is a reason for this also. But while I am willing to concede these points, I wish to bring forward in extenuation that the natural instinct of women is to be true, and that contrary traits are such as are produced by inadequate and partial knowledge of the world and business methods."

When you read all she has to say in the August issue you will have added many pointed and worth-while things to your summing up of life.

A New Serial by Theodosia Garrison

THE readers of THE DESIGNER are familiar with the work of Theodosia Garrison, either through her poetry or through her short stories. Both forms of her writing have

been done with the distinction which only the writer of talent and fine purpose brings to her art. This same distinction is found in "The House on the Hill," a new serial by this writer, beginning in THE DESIGNER for August.

"The House on the Hill" was written especially for this magazine, and although it is her first novel, it has proven unusually successful. Mrs. Garrison has told a story of deep human interest, and has told it with a charm which adds an indefinable atmosphere to the tale itself.

"The House on the Hill" pleases us especially because it reaches the higher level of excellence towards which THE DESIGNER is surely making its way. Not only does the new serial delight with a story well told; it also affords the deeper satisfaction which earnest and talented literary work-

manship always lends to everything it touches.

"The House on the Hill" is illustrated by Hanson Booth, whose drawings reveal a deep insight into Mrs. Garrison's text. Of course you won't fail to begin this new serial in THE DESIGNER for August.

Midsummer Fashions

WAS there ever a summer yet when you did not find you had to replenish your wardrobe before you were well through the half of the season? When you did not find you needed more shirt-waists, or more wash dresses, another walking-skirt, or another frock for dress occasions? Midsummer is just as busy a time for the home dress-maker as ever the beginning of the season is. When August approaches, the feminine world is just as insistently asking for something new and pretty—something that will be cool and crisp and fresh-looking.

There will be shirt-waist styles in THE DESIGNER for August which will be sure to please you. Some of them will be simple enough for you to run together in less than a day. Some will be more elaborated with different-sized tucks. There is one that is going to be specially good-looking, and it will

be among the simplest to make—just a new way of making use of a single deep tuck from either shoulder down the front and back.

More of the yoke skirts which have taken such hold of popular favor are going to appear in THE DESIGNER for August. When a style becomes a general favorite, there always spring into existence a number of variations on it. There will be styles to please the woman who likes to see the yoke reach deep, almost to the knees, as well as for the woman who will wear different styles of shallower yokes. The yoke idea will be incorporated in separate skirts so that you may combine them with any waists you fancy, and it will appear also in some of the lovely princess and semi-princess dresses we are preparing.

You will look for jumper skirts, too, in our next issue, and you will find some very attractive models. Perhaps the most popular style of jumper skirt this summer is the princess type, the kind in which either the front gore runs up to the bustline in panel effect or the side-front gores extend right up to the shoulders in princess fashion. There will also be a lovely jumper skirt for the young girl.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

WHAT A MAN DOESN'T TELL HIS WIFE	Helen Corinne Hambidge 128
GETTING A HOMESTEAD FROM UNCLE SAM	Sue McNamara 129
THE LETTERS OF AN ATHLETIC GIRL. Part I	Anne Hard 130
Illustrations by H. J. Mowat	
THE QUALITY OF MERCY (A Story)	William MacLeod Raine 131
Illustration by Arthur Little	
MY NEIGHBORS	Annie Hamilton Donnell 132
POLLY OF THE CIRCUS (A Serial)	Margaret Mayo 133
Illustration by F. R. Gruger	
THE FASHIONS OF THE MONTH	134
THE ECONOMICS OF DRESSMAKING	Katharine Clinton 152-153
LIVING ON THE VERANDA	Guy Bolton 154
FOR THE SUMMER HOSTESS	156
WHAT ONE NEEDS WHEN CAMPING	Jessie Tarbox Beals 157
WHAT IT ACTUALLY COSTS TO LIVE ABROAD (II) —	
A Year's Residence in a Foreign City	Ruth Cranston 158
STANDARD TRANSFER PATTERNS	160
HOUSECLEANING IN MY GARDEN	Samuel Armstrong Hamilton 161
TEMPTING DISHES FOR CHERRY-TIME	Edwina B. Parker 162
FROZEN DESSERTS AND ICES	Alice M. Ashton 162
WHAT DESIGNER COOKS FIND OUT	163
ACCESSORIES THE SMART GIRL WEARS	165
THE PRETTIEST STYLES FOR MIDSUMMER SEWING	Mrs. W. Harrison Black 166
WRINKLES AND REMEDIES	Nan Hamilton 168
STORIES OF YOUR PETS (A Contest)	169
AN INFANT'S STAR-STITCH JACKET	Alice Monroe 171
NOONTIDE REVEL (Verse)	Alice Corbin 173
OUR PAGES FOR CHILDREN	174-175

Entire contents copyright, 1909, by Standard Fashion Company, New York City.

Entered at the Post-Office, New York, as Second Class Mail Matter

BRANCHES:

200-202 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Canada.
16 to 24 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.
105 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
1629 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
82 & 84 North Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

ON SUBSCRIPTION:—Fifty cents per year in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Hawaii, Philippines, Panama, Guam, Tutuila and city of Shanghai. In Canada, 75 cents per year. All other countries, \$1.00 per year. 10 cents a copy. When mailing the last magazine due on your subscription, we enclose an order-blank as a reminder that your subscription has expired and for your convenience in renewing. If you wish to keep your files complete, fill out and return immediately with the subscription price. The editor assumes no risk for manuscripts submitted to this magazine, but he will use all due care while they are in his hands.

Subscriptions are received by all Standard Fashion Agents, Newsdealers and Booksellers, or may be sent direct to the Publishers.

WHAT A MAN DOESN'T TELL HIS WIFE

The Quiet Recesses of Your Husband's Heart Where His Hopes and Disappointments Are Hidden Away

By HELEN CORINNE HAMBIDGE

IS THERE a locked door in your husband's life—a Bluebeard's chamber into which you never peer? Does your husband come home at night with a furrowed brow and tired eyes, and when you affectionately ask, "What's the matter, John?" are you content with the invariable masculine answer to all such queries, "Nothing?"

The wife usually thinks that she, being the housewife, the mother, the one to make both ends meet and lap over, has the hardest part of the matrimonial alliance, but to my mind there is something absolutely terrifying in the responsibilities which a man meets day after day and almost never mentions, and in the fact that he must always weigh every act and word with the consciousness that several human beings are absolutely dependent on him for the necessities and luxuries of life.

Do you ever sit down and think over what is taking place in your husband's life—the daily life of eight, nine or ten hours which he perforce lives apart from you? Are you not jealous enough of it to want to enter into it in one way or another? You can at least do so by a quickening sympathy, by an intelligent grasp of his affairs, by your approval and understanding, all of which will draw him to thoughts of you many times a day. Perchance he has failed in some important scheme—the failure is lightened by the knowledge that you will not blame him; if he has succeeded, the triumph is doubly sweet because of the realization that it means not only a monetary result to you, but that you will appreciate the mental labor he has put into it. It is not the men who work and the women who weep who accomplish things in this world, but the men who work and the women who sympathize with them. Next to love, sympathy is the most moving force in life.

Do not take it for granted, because your husband does not speak to you of business or professional perplexities, that he has none; that the tenor of his life during office hours is an even, easy one. As a general thing, a man is much slower to mention his work than is a woman. It reverts back probably to the old idea that the male must spare the female every breath of untoward wind—and also, I am afraid, to the equally archaic notion that her intelligence is far too limited to grasp the situation. It is a decidedly unflattering status for a woman, to say the least. The highest compliment a man can pay his wife is to take her into his confidence about his daily problems. The "for better or for worse" does not simply imply loyalty when actual disaster comes, or rejoicing over a spectacular success, but it means the helping hand and understanding heart daily and hourly.

DO YOU take into consideration at all the fact that your husband is undergoing the same minor struggles at his office that you are at your home? One of them, to mention the least one first, is with incompetent help, the very thing you are suffering from so grievously. More and more, business men are crying out against the frivolous, selfish, ignorant assistants whom they are obliged to engage. Ask your husband, for example, how competent nine out of ten stenographers and bookkeepers are with whom he has dealings; yet he must have some one to write his letters, to keep his books, to take care of the minor details and leave him time for the big transactions. Does he ever talk this over with you? Except in rare cases he does not, I believe. You, however, unthinkingly fill his ears with the sad tales of slovenly housemaids and poor cooks, and sometimes you even turn the hiring of them over to him. Is it fair? Does he ask you to look out for a clerk or stenographer for him? I can see your indignation now if he did such a thing. Reason, thy name was never Woman!

How much a man fails to tell his wife from the least to the greatest of the things in his life that really count. For instance, you are, perhaps, the wife of a lawyer. Does that mean anything to you except that it stands for such and such an income? What idea does the *Doe versus Roe* case on which your husband is at work convey to you? John has told you nothing about it except that he is at work on such a case—perhaps not even that much. He does not tell you that he is dealing with a lot of shilly-shallying people who think because they have paid their retaining fee that the lawyer should do the rest unaided; that they haven't the ghost of a case, and he is obliged to create one which will satisfy his clients and his conscience. Does he tell you that *Doe* has employed a noted lawyer with many more years of experience than he has had? Has he dropped a hint that he is trying to reserve all his strength for the ultimate struggle before the judge and jury? Perhaps the very morning the trial is to take place, you allow yourself to become piqued over some fancied or real slight, when, if you had known exactly how things stood, you would have set it down to his preoccupation and remembered that true love seeketh not its own. Instead of sending him forth tingling from a cutting speech or distracted by your weeping, you would have girded the weapon of your faith upon him as fair ladies did real swords on their knights of old.

The day is over, the office or study closed. The man of the law, of the ministry, of what occupation you will, starts homeward, every nerve quivering with the battles he has been through and which have meant so much to him. As he turns in at the gate he remembers that he must say little of the day's affairs, must not "talk shop," as the little wife has had her own troubles, no doubt. If these affairs have been brought to a successful issue he tells her briefly, omitting all but bare detail; and if they have been defeats he leaves the dead black dog of worry outside the door, to follow him back again to the office

in the morning. There are wise wives who invite the black dog in to a place at the fireside, and with a bone of common understanding subdue his fierceness. Though John puts a seal on his lips as to the day's happenings, this same wise wife can tell by signs she alone understands that things of the work-a-day world have been especially hard to-day, and she charms care away by means also known to her alone. She keeps her own counsel to-night as to the shortcomings of Mary Ann, or speaks of domestic affairs only in order to be advised.

If a man would only tell his wife more about his daily problems, how many marital misunderstandings might be averted. Most wives are careless about it all, because most husbands never take the pains to enlighten them, and they somehow come to think that the going to work, and the work itself, are as much parts of the masculine nature as a love for newspapers and old slippers, and they bother little about it all.

THINK what it means to be a physician; to go constantly from one sick-bed to another, to enter only homes where are trouble and pain. It is a big thought, yet of this all-important phase of his work a physician almost never speaks to his wife. He does not tell her that aside from administering medicines he is called upon for sympathy and cheer in the most selfish manner by his patients—that he is expected to be a worker of miracles when he is only a humble servant of science. The strain, the constant drain on the doctor's vitality must be enormous, and needs must have its effect on his outlook on life, guard himself as much as he can. Suppose two-thirds of your own life were spent in looking on suffering in all its forms. Would it not tell on you? Yet your husband never speaks of it at home. Instead, as much as possible he tries to keep all suggestion of such features of his profession away from those of his family circle. But the true wife will take it into consideration in all her plans. She will protect her husband from all unnecessary mention of ailments of herself and children and paint the world as carefree and of as cheerful hue as she can for him.

I know the wife of a physician, who, during the year of her engagement, studied in a hospital a great many "first aids to physicians," as she put it. She learned the uses of many instruments and how to sterilize them, she noted the necessary surgical garments, learned how to prepare packs, and, oh, many other interesting little things; and the knowledge thus gained has enabled her to be an intelligent helpmeet to her husband, whose practise is not large enough to admit of a paid assistant. "He only tells me," she said, "what sort of an operation he is going to perform and the time it is to take place, and when the hour comes his surgical kit is packed and ready for him. I try to spare him the sight of all the attendances of sickness and suffering as much as possible." It is not necessary for every physician's wife to be so officially competent as this, but she can at least remember to send her husband out on the golf-links or the tennis-court whenever he has the spare time. She will find it a good investment for herself, for when the doctor's working day is over (if it ever can be said to be over) she will have a more cheerful companion.

THE professional man spends magnificently of his brain and nervous force—it is his principal investment; but the man who expends actual money in order to make more money also comes into consideration. We are nearly all of us cowards about money, for while it has been called the root of evil it is also the root of the bread and butter plant. The average man is not a capitalist whose funds are well-nigh inexhaustible—he has gained his little by hard work—consequently it takes an enormous amount of courage to place it without a sure return. But this is just what your husband who is a business man is doing every day.

On all sides he is beset and worried by competition—the dreadful competition of this age that stops at nothing to gain its ends—by greed and dishonesty, by the fluctuations of public taste and of the markets. You, little woman, doing your daily marketing, worry when eggs are a few cents dearer a dozen, or when the butcher deceives you as to the age of your Sunday fowl. You deal in pence, your husband in hundreds and thousands of dollars, and the ratio of worryment must increase correspondingly. He knows that if he fails things will go to smash at home, and that even you, perhaps, will blame him in your heart, and think him a failure, though you do not voice such thoughts. He knows you are ignorant of the fearful odds against which he has had to work, for now-days we judge (cruelly) only by results, yet it is he who has kept you in such ignorance.

You think him ungenerous to read the newspapers at the breakfast-table. He does not tell you that many times he is only scanning the stock-market reports, and that on the pages of that same newspaper he will ascertain whether or not he is going to be able to give you that coveted fur coat, or send Jessica to a good finishing-school next season. Why not ask him to explain that cabalistic column of figures to you? He may laugh at first, but it will gratify him to realize that you are taking an interest in what you may even strongly disapprove of. What wife doesn't condemn stock transactions on general principles, gilt-edged or otherwise? Many more men, however, than the generality of women know anything about, deal quietly in stocks on the side.

(Continued on page 170)

GETTING A HOMESTEAD FROM UNCLE SAM

How the Rush for Free Land Is Handled on a Western Reservation

By SUE McNAMARA

"RIGHT this way to the hotel. Telephone, hot bawth and valet!" Alighting from the train one dark, wind-swept night at Dallas, on the edge of the Rosebud Reservation, I wondered at the amused laughter from the incoming crowds which greeted this announcement. A land opening on the Dakota prairies is no place for a woman who lives for bridge parties and facial massages. In place of a downy feather-bed she will have, in all probability, a canvas cot as stern and hard as the line of duty. Her visions of a steaming-hot bath, when she rubs the sleep out of her eyes in the morning, will dissolve before the practical reality of a humble little tin wash-basin, such as the commonest day laborer uses. She will learn many things at the land opening, one of them being "How to take a cold plunge in a tin cupful of cold water."

But if she places more value on a glorious prairie sunset than she does on a Marcel wave; in other words, if she is willing to exchange the satin-lined side of life for a bit of roughing it, and can put the warm luxuries in the background as matters of minor importance, she will find things to compensate her twenty times for the discomforts. She will rejoice in the big, wide sweep of the prairies, where the sun goes down like a ball of fire and the tingling air makes the blood leap in the veins. The people she meets will be a constantly varying source of delight and interest.

Hundreds of women who all their lives have been accustomed to the extreme comforts of life, have now turned pioneers and are holding down claims in Dakota. Hundreds more drew farms at the recent drawing and will soon be putting up their little shacks.

The night of my arrival I was ushered into the luxuries of hotel life on the frontier. I soon found out that this was no place for the woman who takes her breakfast in bed or the man who patronizes a manicure. To be sure, there was an orchestra playing in the lobby, but in this case the lobby and the ladies' parlor were rolled into one, and the orchestra gave hoe-downs and sang ragtime songs. In place of smoothly running elevators, there were narrow, dark, little stairways to stumble up, and the bedrooms were lit with little kerosene lamps. But, joy of joys! the bed was clean and comfortable, and the one pitcher of water was cold and refreshing.

The South Dakota hotels are almost as light as pasteboard. It would not do to discuss any shady schemes within their walls. Whispers, and tender, low tones echo round with about as much faintness as the beating of a bass drum in an election parade. The first morning I was awakened by a robust masculine voice, trying to speak softly, saying: "Bill! hey, Bill, have you got an extra towel in there you can let me have?"

"Lord, no," replied the unseen "Bill" in the same loud, husky whisper. "We didn't have but one between us, and we're using that."

The wonder was, with no laundry and the hotel packed with people, that there were any towels at all. But this was only one of the many difficulties which plucky little Dallas met and overcame at the big land gamble.

Breakfast was the next question, and those of you who have, all your lives, been accustomed to sitting down at a well-appointed table, will never know the keen delight which comes from swinging your feet from a rough plank and eating pancakes and maple sirup at an oilcloth-covered table. Out of the conglomeration of hastily constructed eating-booths and smoky tents I selected Morgans' place, upon the advice of "one who knew."

The Morgans were old residents, and had catered to the hungry mob at the Bonesteel opening four years ago. They knew the effects of the bracing Dakota breeze on

the appetite, and they knew how to meet the demands of that appetite with substantial, well-cooked food. While Morgan himself managed the place, it was Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Burke who handed out the plates of fried chicken over the counter; and while neither Mrs. Morgan nor Mrs. Burke had much to say about Ibsen and Maeterlinck, they kept up a running fire of comment which was very much to the point.

"What's the difference?" said Mrs. Burke one day, when a brisk prairie breeze blew dirt into the gravy. "Didn't they come out here to get a claim? Let 'em eat it, then!"

In a stroll about town I soon discovered that there were a number of women who had braved the hardships of the frontier in the hope of making a snug little sum. At the door of one big tent was a young woman from Iowa who had brought with her several hundred cots to rent out to the army of land-seekers. The cots rented for fifty cents a night. The young woman had also provided two immense barrels of water, some large tin basins, and huge roller towels, where the transient guests could refresh themselves after a night's sleep.

Mrs. J. M. Callender, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, is now one of the pioneer women of Dallas. She was the first woman to embark in business in the hustling prairie town. When Mrs. Callender opened her hotel in Dallas there were only three buildings in the town: a hall, a bank building and a house; but a gang of carpenters was there and they had to have a place to live. Mrs. Callender placed cots and tables in the rear room of the bank and announced to all seeking lodgings that she was ready to accommodate them. A few months later she built the Hotel Dallas, a neat, modern structure, and has been doing a thriving business ever since. She is both proprietor and manager of the hotel.

Down at the end of the main street, close to the depot, where it was sure to catch the eye of the incoming crowd, was a modest little shingle over a small building: "Miss Ella McHenry, Notary Public." Miss McHenry is a small woman, but she got her full share of the business during the opening. Judge Witten, superintendent of the opening, pronounced Miss McHenry one of the most reliable notaries in Dallas. She was at the opening of the Brule Reservation at Pierre, South Dakota, and did more business than any one. Over one hundred people who registered with her then, sought her out at the recent opening, and her little office was always full.

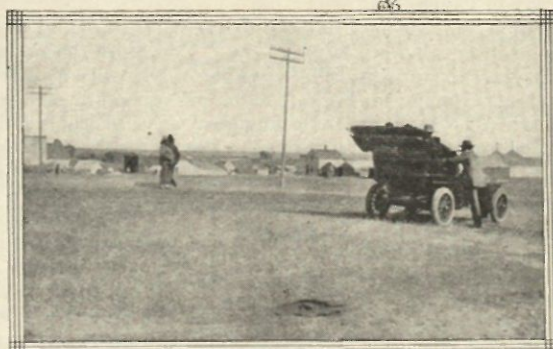
There were, in Dallas, several young women who had come from luxurious homes and lives of social gaiety in the city to help their husbands make their fortunes on the prairie frontier. Nearly every woman in Dallas, no matter how well she was situated, caught the money-making fever during the great land rush. While their husbands were busy down-town taking care of the land-seekers, these women were at home engaged in making money. Many a pretty little sitting-room was dismantled and fitted up as a bedchamber for the accommodation of transient guests.

Mrs. Don Foster, a former Des Moines society girl, established a doughnut and coffee stand in a vacant store-room. So great was the demand for a bite of home cooking that she cleared a tidy little sum. Two daughters-in-law of ex-Governor Frank Jackson of Iowa also joined the band of money-makers during the opening. Mrs. Ernest A. Jackson, daughter of United States Judge Munger of Omaha, threw open her pretty home to the visitors. Mrs. Graydon B. Jackson secured a notary's seal and registered land-seekers at twenty-five cents each. The wife of United States Commissioner Kelly installed fourteen cots in her home which she rented for fifty cents a night. The commissioner declared his wife made more money than he did during the opening. Another Dallas woman opened a "wash-room" where dusty, travel-stained men could obtain a basin of clean water, a cake of soap, a clean towel and a comb for ten cents.

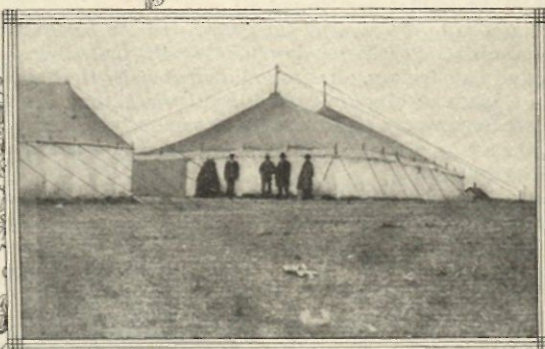
But it was not the women who lived in Dallas who endured the real hardships. It was the women who had come to attend the land opening who got the real taste of roughing it. So vast was the crowd of land-seekers that one had to pay a fabulous price for even a little corner in a private house. Even then hard cots and tin wash-basins were the rule. Many of the women slept in tents, and the one church in the town was converted into a women's dormitory. Owing to the big crowds the supply of water was very limited. Dallas is only two years old, and while there was plenty of water for the town's immediate needs, the invasion of one hundred thousand people made the supply run short. A hot bath was a rare luxury. The women who came to the opening, however, were prepared for hardship and they proved the old saying that necessity is the mother of invention. One resourceful young woman solved the hot-bath problem by purchasing a huge tin dish-pan. This served as a bathtub. By means of a coat-hanger she hung a small bucket of water over her lamp which she set on the floor. At the end of an hour the water was piping-hot.

As soon as a woman strikes South Dakota she discards her big hat and ties down her hair with a veil. Nearly all the women at the land-opening wore veils, with no other head-covering unless it was a little hat about the size of a thimble. The air is nipped by frost in October, and most of them looked plump as partridges because of the layers of thick clothing they wore. Even then it was a land of blue noses and chapped lips. Everything ran wide open in Dallas. The place knew neither day nor night. A spirit of reckless gaiety pervaded the town. All up and down the wind-swept main street, with its rows of hurry-up shacks and more permanent dwellings, lights flared, and music, talk and laughter sounded. Underneath it all was the subdued excitement, the feverish undercurrent of something big coming.

It was in the air. Everybody, including the stolid Indian, felt it. (Continued on page 173)



LAND-SEEKERS AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN VIEWING THE LAND



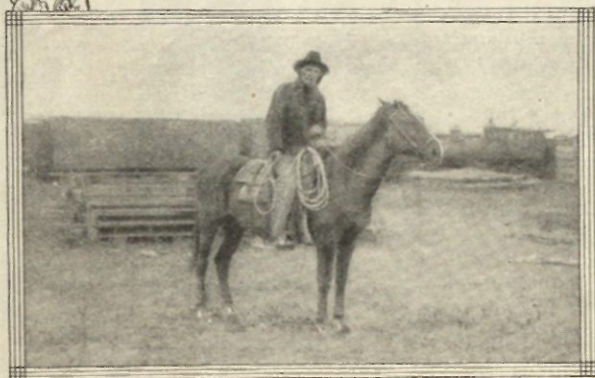
AN IMPROVISED HOTEL WHERE COTS WERE RENTED



A TYPICAL STREET SCENE, WITH ITS EXCITED CROWD AT THE TIME OF THE OPENING



THE FIRST REGISTRATION LINE, AROUSED WITH THE LAND-OPENING SPIRIT



BRAVE-BIRD, ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE FIGURES AT THE LAND-OPENING



A GROUP OF PIONEERS TAKEN IN FRONT OF ONE OF THE TENTS



THE LETTERS OF AN ATHLETIC GIRL

By ANNE HARD

Illustrations by H. J. Mowat



DEAREST MOTHER:

I feel to-day like the Triton's daughter, gleaming with coral, pearl and gold, who came up from the water. For Estelle and I are just back from canoeing over to the Point. I wish you could see this place! "The Point" is a piece of land jutting into the lake. From University Hall it looks like an éclair of a very French variety. Its under-crust is sandstone baked a beautiful gold in prehistoric fires. Its filling is crumbly gravel. Its fancy icing is beautiful old trees. It invites you to canoe to it as an éclair invites you to eat it!

Estelle is a better paddler than I am, so I always sit in the prow. I wish I could infuse this cold paper with some of the spirit with which a day like this fills me! I wish I could be a conductor between you and this feeling, all compounded of a sky that bends down to mingle with the water in a blaze of blue, of a wonderful wind that is only ethereal essences in motion,—a wind that moves at all merely to remind you that you are but one-half water-maiden, after all, tied to the world one half, and that the other half is sky-part, bound to move on and on eternally in a clear world without thought.

Oh, what the girls in your day must have missed! Of course, I may be wrong about them. But one always looks back, even that little while—for don't think I consider you old, darling! You *know* I don't!—but one always looks back to the time when you were a girl for the typical "young lady," all lemon-satin cushions, pot-pourri, warm fires (though why do those old white marble mantels look so cold?) and canary birds in gilt cages tied up in bags of green "tarlatan."

You know you couldn't imagine yourself wearing the heavy-soled low-rubber-heeled flat boat I call a shoe, now could you? And as for going without corsets and dressing without pins—! It is indeed true. I am no longer a slave of the pincushion. It has taken me over two years, for I am a junior now that I have finally reached the Point (I mean left the Point) and therein I have also emancipated you from doing-me-up-behind. Miss Mary Hume, our director of sports, has converted me. She knows all the linked harmonies that lie in skirts stitched on to the belt and held to the waist by these puncher things that look like glove fasteners and communicate poise through the medium of conscious neatness.

We wear that sort of an outfit for all our outdoor athletics except field hockey. For that we wear bloomers.

Now don't be shocked, dear lemon-satin-cushion lady! Our field is quite a distance from the campus, and, anyway, the boys don't pay any more attention to us than we do to them when we meet them on the Drive running in their funny little white track clothes.

Now when you were a girl, you didn't canoe, and so I am sure you never noticed how the upper little waves make lace patterns (that's the wind's work, I think), and how this lace covers the big wave ruffles (that's the regular motion of the water), and then how the whole lake seems to move like a tremendous bowl of molten, fairy metal (that's to answer the star-swing, perhaps). And I never would have known it either, if I hadn't learned to canoe, if I hadn't sat up in the prow,—the water gurgling by at my knees, and if I hadn't helped to make the rhythm of the paddles.



ESTELLE AND I CANOEING OVER TO THE POINT

things—all, of course, very mysterious and probably fatal. (N. B.—This is sarcasm.)

A lot of the girls were up there waiting for Freshmen we were rushing, so I saw your Miss Brown. I can remember now how sorry I felt for her, because she was unlucky enough to get into the same division with some of the girls who are really good at athletics—city girls. Miss Elizabeth Hume made some comparative figures and found that the city girls are better athletes than are the country girls. Isn't that surprising? But it is simply because city girls are accustomed to making quicker coordinations, as we say in Psych.

Which reminds me I have to go over to the lab and wiggle my left little finger at half-second intervals for a fatigue test. You know, those lab tests are lots like housework—they are extraordinarily fatiguing in proportion to the results accomplished. I can practise throwing for baskets for hours on end or do horsework in the "gym" or tennis, but when I wiggle my little finger or wave a broom I find that burning sensation due to the formation of "inogens." We had all about *them* in Psych, too. But some way my inogens get busier when it's brooms than when it's basket-ball.

You know how the boys who make the team get the right to wear the big "A" that stands for University of Ausonia. Estelle and I think that when a fellow pulls on one of those big red sweaters with its big white "A" and runs out on the field, he must feel like a crusader with his white surtout. We would!

But girls can't do these things for the 'Varsity. It doesn't seem fair, does it, that when we girls love our alma mater just as much as they do, only the boys can wear an "A" and show the world?

Such is life! So we girls have an "A" of our own, only it's not so big as the boys' "A," and it's always followed by the class numerals. And we are just as proud of it and we are going to make it mean just as much as the 'Varsity "A," even though we do not have so many people to see it.

We wear our red "A" on our white waists or on our white sweaters. Any girl on a class team, basket-ball or baseball or hockey, wears it. The subs wear sleeve bands of the class color.

You wonder why I can play basket-ball and never tire, but can't do a day's housework without noticing it. My darling mother, don't you see the difference? There's inspiration in all this, you see!

Good night, dearest of mothers. I shall write soon again.

Your own,
PATTY.

UNIVERSITY OF AUSONIA,
November 18th.

DEAR MOTHER DARLING:

I have only time for a short letter because the Junior basket-ball team is very busy doing squad work and we have an extra practise this afternoon.

My dear, you are absolutely mistaken. We girls at the 'Varsity are not a bit dippier about field hockey and bowling and basket-ball and tennis than the girls at the Adam-less colleges are. Why, they've been playing all these games at every college of any consequence for years and years. They all require two hours a week of gym and two hours of sport for three years, just as we do.

And we are not "merely imitating the men." We don't care anything about 'em—never count 'em in at all. And so far from sport being the masculinizing influence in our lives I think it's the most feminizing. Because the gymnasium is just about the one place in college where all the girls meet on a common footing, with a common interest, where there isn't a chance of some silly rivalry over some boy ever entering. . . . The gym is the one place where you never hear partners and dances and crushes and fussers talked about. But to my muttons.

So little Miss Brown's first name is—Lurenia! Lurenia Sarkhatcher Brown! But I will be calm. I will be very calm. I never thought I *could* feel any sorrier for her—but I do. Why that name would make you pity a prize pug.

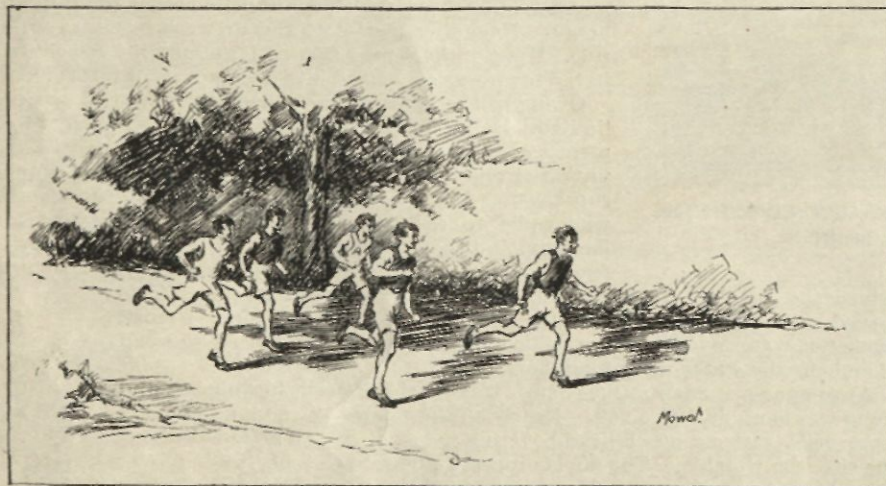
I had felt sorry for her for a long time, anyway. Every Friday and Saturday night, when so many of the girls on her floor are going to dances, all in pale pinks and blues and soft white, with lovely necks peeping out of their furs and nice drapy, wrappy evening coats, your poor little Miss Brown—Lurenia Sarkhatcher Brown—creeps down the hall with a book under arm.

Even on the day of the big football game when the whole town and a good deal of the Middle-West turned out to see our team win the championship, we found little Miss Brown just coming down State Street in the wrong direction, bobbing along against the crowd like an empty bottle against the waves.

Another time it was over at the tank. I guess I told you before, that the boys have a lovely marble swimming-tank in their lovely big gymnasium. Of course we girls have no tank. We haven't even a gym. But we are graciously and condescendingly allowed to use the boys' tank one afternoon a week. Same number of girls as boys in school, and one-fourteenth of their tank-time. But I digress.

We girls go over there in squads on our day to swim or learn to swim.

(Continued on page 176)



RUNNING IN THEIR FUNNY LITTLE WHITE TRACK CLOTHES

I have looked up the "Miss Brown" you inquired about in your last letter. What, by the way, is her first name? Has she any? No one seems to know it. She sits at the table next to mine in the hall. She always wears a little blue dress with white collars and cuffs. She's round-shouldered and rather fat. I feel sorry for her because she seems to work so hard and because she takes everything so seriously and never has any fun.

When I read your letter I couldn't place her for a long time. Then I remembered she was the girl we had such fun with when she entered Freshman, last year.

Most of the Freshies are frightened at the idea of a physical examination, but this little Miss Brown, I remember, was simply scared stiff. She screwed up her funny little eyes and her funny little nose got red and she stood and trembled in the outer office, while Miss May Hume tried the best of her sweet way to reassure her. But there was no use. Some of us girls had told the Freshmen what a chamber of the Inquisition it was. And all she had to do was to look around.

For there was a glass case showing big instruments like Megalosaurian forceps that were going to find out how thick your chest was and how tight you could grip, and a thing like a water-cooler with a long rubber tube ending in a glass mouth-piece to test your lung capacity; and a lonesome little oaken bench under a gallows-like crosspiece for finding your height, sitting and standing—and dozens of other machines and



LURENIA SARKHATCHER BROWN

THE QUALITY OF MERCY

By WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE

Illustration by Arthur Little

I

MEN—and women, too—looked curiously at the prisoner as he stood up. He was still a young man, though past his first youth, well-looking and well-dressed, with a touch of fine sweetness about his face that made its unconscious appeal. Discerning eyes might divine that whatever of wrong this man had done had been born of no defect of heart.

"David Herrick, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

The prisoner leaned forward, throwing his weight slightly on the chair in front of him, and his gray eyes faced the judge unflinchingly.

"Nothing, your Honor."

Then followed a strange scene, not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A youth, sitting ashen-faced beside the prisoner, leaped to his feet and broke into a torrent of half-incoherent speech. He was the younger brother of David Herrick, and it had been agreed between them that he would say nothing, but his tortured conscience would not let him sit dumb.

"Your Honor, Dave didn't do it—at least he did it for me. I had used money that did not belong to me. I had to make good in twenty-four hours or go to prison. You don't know Dave, how good he's always been to me, how he's taken care of me ever since I was a baby, how he's tried to keep me from my wild ways." The boyish, high-pitched voice broke for an instant and went quivering on. "I didn't tell him till the last minute. He had to take it from the bank, intending to replace it next day. Then came the panic and the slump. Money was tight. Before he could raise it Mr. Drysdale discovered the shortage. I went to him and told him how it happened. I begged for time to make it good—a week, three days. What he said to me was, 'Why should I give you time? By your own account you are a pair of thieves.' Your Honor, Dave—why, he's the best fellow, anybody will tell you."

The older brother laid a hand on the lad's shoulder.

"Better sit down, Jim," he said gently.

The boy turned a white, miserable face on him, then sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands, shaken with a storm of remorse.

At the first mention of his name the eyes of the crowd had shifted to the imperturbable face of the president of the First National. James Drysdale was still a young man, though gray hairs showed in his temples. But the marks of any youthful immaturity had long since been obliterated. The face was one out of which aspirations not material had long since been stamped. Drysdale was one to get his pound of flesh every time it was due. He called himself a man of the world, and meant by it that he was superior to any of the weaknesses that ennoble men.

Far back in the court-room sat two ladies, mother and daughter. They were both heavily veiled and inconspicuously dressed except for a certain quiet elegance their presence radiated. Both watched intently the drama that was being enacted. Mostly the girl's troubled eyes were on the prisoner's face, but sometimes they shifted to that of the bank president who had instigated the prosecution. Now in a kind of horror they rested on the judge passing sentence. Occasional snatches of the even voice drifted to her as from a long distance.

"... my painful duty ... violated the confidence imposed in you by your employer ... a shock to find that one so well liked and universally respected has succumbed to the common temptation to avail himself of the use of funds intrusted to his care. ... That it was your expectation to return the sum you took I have no doubt, but the law can take no account of intent. ... In view of the mitigating circumstances, ... I hereby sentence you to two years at hard labor in the State penitentiary. ..."

There was silence as his voice died away in the big court-room, then the low, sibilant murmur of eager whispered comment.

Surely, when the Destiny that rules our fate falls into sardonic humor, life offers situations more dramatic than fiction. Here was such a moment, for David Herrick and James Drysdale were suitors for the hand of the same woman, the girl in gray who, unobserved by either, watched them both from the rear of the room. To speak by the card it would be more correct to say that Herrick had been a suitor for Dyce Randall's hand, since he had quietly withdrawn from the race about a month before this time. She had been grievously hurt at his unexplained defection, but now she understood. He had withdrawn so as not to involve her name in the exposure he saw possible.

David Herrick was not the only man on trial in the court-room. James Drysdale also sat at the bar of the girl's judgment, and of the two she found him the more guilty. He was strictly within his legal rights, but, nevertheless, he stood convicted of a gross and callous inhumanity. Herrick had been weak enough to sin for love, though even in his wrongdoing she felt a certain noble simplicity, a readiness to accept his punishment without excuse and without complaint. But Drysdale—her scorn burned warm against this man whom she had held in friendship, to whose impassivity she had always conceded an impersonal greatness. Greatness! She mocked her former faith in him who had been too little to rise to magnanimity toward the erring brother—who had not seen his chance to treat his rival finely.

Drysdale, his broad shoulders pushing their way through the crowd to the door, after sentence had been passed on David Herrick, came on Miss Randall and her mother.

He recognized the girl through her veil and made the error of showing his surprise.

"You here, Miss Randall?"

"Why shouldn't I be here?" she challenged. "He is my friend, and in trouble."

He fell into step beside them. "Women should be spared such painful scenes, and you above all women," he answered, his dark eyes resting on her. "It was not pleasant, I assure you, even to me."

"Indeed!"

The edge of scorn in her voice did not pierce his self-satisfaction. "Not at all pleasant. But the possession of power, and power reposed in one as a public trustee so to say, carries with it grave responsibilities. I could let no personal considerations stand in the way of my duty."

"So I see," she answered with quiet contempt.

"In this case," he defended himself, "Herrick was an employee known to me for long. He belonged to the same club that I do. There were special reasons, besides, why I should have liked to spare him if I could have done it consistently with duty."

Dyce did not ask for his special reasons as he had expected, though her mother agreed with a concurrent "of course." He began fatuously to tell them.

"He was your friend. He has cut himself off forever from your world, but he was once very much of it. You mustn't think that I imply too much when I say you liked him. I do not mean it in any sense as a criticism of your judgment. We were all as mistaken as you."

"You don't imply too much at all, Mr. Drysdale," she answered proudly, her eyes full in his. "I liked him very much—I do still. I don't discard my friends until they prove themselves unworthy of friendship, and Mr. Herrick is not in that class."

She stepped into the waiting carriage, leaving him unpleasantly conscious of hopes ice-splashed; of a look in her face such as he had never before seen directed toward him. In fact, his chances had winked out, though it took him several weeks to realize the impossible fact.

"Don't you think, my dear, that you were a little short with Mr. Drysdale?" said Mrs. Randall from the cushions. "And it was not at all necessary to be so ridiculous about your friendship for Mr. Herrick."

"Isn't it necessary to tell the truth, mother?"

Mrs. Randall stirred uncomfortably. "You do have such strange notions, child. I'm sure I don't know where you get them."

"Is it a strange notion to stand by one's friends?" she asked bitterly.

"That is foolishness. People are one's friends so long as they conform to what society expects of them. I can't have you talking in that wild way. You know what people will think."

"What will they think? That I am in love with Mr. Herrick? I will tell you one thing. He twice asked me to marry him and I refused. But now he is down, are we all to turn against him? He made one slip. Does that wipe out all the good we have known about him for years? There is hardly a man or woman in our set to whom he has not done kindnesses. I am sure that every girl who has come out in the past five years should be grateful to him for making things easy for her. Doesn't all this count for anything at all? Is friendship nothing but a matter of convenience?" the girl flamed in indignant protest.

Mrs. Randall closed the conversation. "I don't care to have you talk to me in that manner, Dyce."

Society did not agree with Dyce Randall. It was all very deplorable, of course, but then it could not be helped. It pronounced without hesitation its fickle condemnation of the man whom it had held a prince of good fellows. And Dyce Randall, schooled by her mother, listened to it in a bitter, contemptuous silence. She was learning her first lesson as to the value of the world's friendship.

But one thing she did without consulting her mother's wish in the matter. The day after reaching the penitentiary David Herrick received an unsigned note of sympathy

that kept his heart warm for many days. It was friendly and impulsive like its writer, and though there were only four lines to it, the writing of the note had consumed four hours and a quire of paper before it was considered satisfactory.

II

DYCE looked from the windows of the Golden State Limited upon a new world, a strange old world of painted desert and untamed sunlight. It had been at El Paso that she glimpsed it first, waking from sleep to hear the unknown jargon of cattle land in the aisle outside her berth. One voice came to her in a pleasant drawl.

"—n as they was hog-fat I said fifteen dollars a head from brand up. He talked some about half down and half on time, but I had different notions and he come through. I'd rather count their hides than their hoofprints."

The answering voice had an echo almost of sadness in it.

"I should think that a fair price, Mr. Yarnell," it began, and died into a murmur as the wheels of the train, which had been still, took up their chant again.

Chance words they were, but they stirred an instant excitement in Dyce Randall's blood. It was impossible to believe and equally impossible to doubt that she had come half across the continent to hear the commonplace words of that answer.

(Continued on page 172)



"HELLO, MR. HERRICK, I'VE BROUGHT YOU SOME COMPANY FOR YOUR SICK MAN," CALLED OUT ROGERS

MY NEIGHBORS

In Which the Important Matter of Inviting Them in Is Discussed

By ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the third and last in a series of articles by Mrs. Donnell appearing in THE DESIGNER

THE term neighbor has undergone a distinct change in meaning in the last half-century. Most things have changed in that time, slowly at first when the world was slow, but with dizzying rapidity these latter record-breaking years when we walk in one and fly in the next. Small wonder that neighbors change.

Nowadays neighbor means "next to." We do not think of calling any one a neighbor who lives a mile—a half-mile—away. Even in the country this is mostly true now. But in the good Time Was our grandfather's neighbor might live up on the old Back Road where intercourse with him was not a possible every-day thing—where it "meant" a good deal to grandfather. The neighbor must hitch up and drive down to him or he must hitch up and drive up on the old Back Road, and this, in those busy times of daily struggle with the soil, could not be often indulged in. Grandfather and his neighbors seldom indulged in indulgences! Their rare enjoyments began with capital 'E's—I am not sure all the letters were not capitals. Their visiting days back and forth were red-letter days, planned with long-beforehand care and looked back upon for months.

They came or went to spend the day; it was no little ceremonious call grandfather and grandmother made upon their neighbor or their neighbor made on them. The dinner they ate was a wonderful dinner, prepared with utmost pains and flavored with the snappy spice of neighborly rivalry; it must be as good, and if possible a little better than the dinner they would sit down to in their visiting turn. All the delicious things people loved in Time Was must be on that table.

THE afternoon was spent in social talk, sitting round the old-fashioned living-room, or perhaps the men-folks wandered out to inspect the cattle and crops, while the dear women-folks—gossiped. Yes, but such harmless, kindly gossip that had been saving up for just this occasion! You can't make me believe it was anything but Aunt Mehit's Golden Gossip they tossed gently back and forth over their knitting-work. When the men came in again apples were brought up from the cellar and passed round on plates, in lieu of our up-to-date afternoon teacups. Eating and talking, and resting bodies and good clean souls, grandfather and his guests used up the afternoon. Then there was an early supper, most likely, to accommodate those who must get back before milking-time.

"Good-by—good-by! We've had such a beautiful time! Remember you 'n Jotham are coming up soon—just let us know what day. Soon, remember!"

"Yes, mother and I'll be up before long, I guess likely—"
"So do—so do. Good-by!"

It was "slack" time on the old farm and visiting days were possible. I am certain they were much more keenly enjoyed because of their rareness and once or twice a yearness. They were holidays, the neighborliness they represented was a very precious factor in the quiet, uneventful lives of grandfather and grandmother. A calling-day with us is not always looked forward to for months with joyous anticipations!

The Medicine Man has great advantage over me. These bits of Time Was that I have read about he has experienced or "inherited" in direct line. I envy the Medicine Man. He has sat with dangling little legs at one of those bounteous dinner-feasts and listened with little-pitcher ears to that after-dinner interchange of neighborly news—bitten with his own teeth into one of those polished red apples! So, you will see, if I do not speak with entire authority I speak with "half!"

I COVET the Medicine Man's experience for the Son and Hop-o'-Thumb. They will never get just such a wholesome, sweet taste of the meaning of neighborliness as their little father got in beautiful Time Was on one of those visiting-days. "Times have changed"—it's trite, but true. The present generation is a restless one. It expects more than grandfather's generation, and intends to get it, too! Cattle-show week, Muster Day, Camp-meeting and the infrequent exchange of friendly visits are not sufficient to-day. When slack time comes on the farms, it is a signal for excursions out where things are going on—into things—and there are the steam and trolley-cars waiting to take them. Our ideals of pleasure and recreation have outrun those peaceful old trips up on the old Back Road. We demand more noise and "sights" to entertain us. We take our rest by getting thoroughly tired.

The Medicine Man says all this is inevitable, so it must be. But I'm more than half sorry. Just a day or a year I wish he and I and the children could spend on grandfather's old farm, in old Time Was. I'd like to get up a big dinner for my neighbors and have the Dignified Piece and Laughing Nell beat the eggs for the pumpkin-pies, and help fry the chickens—and the Son and Hop-o'-Thumb chop the sticks to keep the fire going. It would do us all good to entertain and be entertained in that beautiful old fashion with heart in it. The Medicine Man, some fine day, should hitch up and take us all up on the Back Road to spend the day, and we'd wonder on the way—we women-folks—if the dinner would be, could be, quite as good as our dinner was! Little Hop-o'-Thumb, examining privately a fresh scar on his little pudgy, blessed hand would remember with pride his part in it—all our "parts" would be pleasant remembering.

No use—no use. If we could persuade the Old Man with

the Scythe to mow a backward swath for us, the grass on either side would still be modern grass, growing in vigorous, hustling up-to-date luxuriance. We could never get back to grandfather's farm before it had overgrown our little old-time swath!

To-day, when we tire of city life and long for room to turn round in, and a pasture and a cow, we pore over the fascinating real-estate catalogues and pick out—what? The farms like grandfather's out in beautiful "opens," beyond the reach of the city's dust and noise? Or the farms on railroad lines or with trolley-cars burring past them every thirty minutes? We are afraid of solitude. It would not mean peace to us as it did to grandfather and grandmother—"Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." I suppose it is for the best; but right here, on this page, let me set up a little tombstone to the dead past and write on it:

"Here lies the beautiful spirit of Time Was. Unto the third and fourth generations his children rise up and call him blessed. *Requiescat in pace.*"

Then let me bring my little daughters and my little sons here sometimes to lay fresh flowers on his grave. Breaking bread together has come down to us from many sources as a sacred little ceremony. It stands for something more than mere sociability. Wild, untutored races regard it as a solemn pact that will protect even an enemy from harm. If once he has broken bread with a man—drunk from the same cup with him—the heathen host feels himself forever bound to respect that man's rights, and, more than that, to embrace his cause in a time of need. The Holy Man broke bread with his Twelve. We break it with our dearest and nearest. The intimacy of our family life centers in great measure around our tables where we sit and eat together—the Medicine Man opposite me, your Medicine Man opposite you, and on either side our boys and girls. We have a right to dally a little at our dinners and our teas, while we get our breath and take our comfort, and get even a little better acquainted with each other. We seem to have more time to laugh then and to exchange experiences and little family jokes. Hop-o'-Thumb has two funny stories which he tells and retells with unfailing unction and at which we laugh unfailingly. He tells them oftenest at table, where he is sure of our undivided attention and applause as a whole family. As long as I live I shall keep a little round spot of my memory sacred to Hop-o'-Thumb's little round triumphant face, close under my elbow, watching us all with keen interest at the crucial moment when it is time for us to laugh!

IT IS not what we eat, but because we eat it together in a dear intimate little way. If, then, a neighbor sits some day at my table I am making her more than a neighbor. I am treating her for the time as I treat my own, and by the act of our breaking bread together we are entering into a little pact of friendship. She will never be quite so far away from me again when she bids me good morning going by; it will always be a warmer good morning. We have at least in common that we have both laughed at Hop-o'-Thumb's "funny jokes!"

But impartiality being an ingredient in really successful neighboring, can I consistently invite this one neighbor to my table and leave all the rest out? If I ask the Oldhearts to tea, what shall I do about the Younghearts and the Third Family? I'll ask the Medicine Man about that.

"Invite 'em all, my dear—make a business of it," he says with inspiration.

"Make a business' of something close!" I chide him gently.

"Besides, I can't invite anybody."

"Oh!" and I read, writ plain on the face of my Medicine Man, the exclamation: "If that isn't just like a woman!" as to be sure it is—to go into all this discussion when it leads up to a blank wall. But the principles are there, unimpaired.

"Listen—let me explain," I hasten to say, for I like to appear a reasonable being—though a woman—to this One Man, at any rate. "First, I can't entertain my neighbors at my table because I have no maid and have no right to use up the strength I owe you and the children in that outside way—doesn't that sound beautifully sensible? And then again, I know Mrs. Oldheart can not afford, for reasons of her own, to invite me in. I have no right to put her in an embarrassing position, have I? She is independent and sociable, but she is also frail and sensitive."

"But we needn't accept—"

Here I have my small triumph. "Now who is stupid—just like a woman?"

"Will the dear woman know we are going to refuse? Won't she have all the trouble of planning and the upsetting of mind? No, I shall not invite Mrs. Oldheart to tea, but I know what I shall do—"

"As, for instance?" The Medicine Man is all attention.

"I shall take Hop-o'-Thumb's knees over there to patch this afternoon! Something tells me Mrs. Oldheart would like to have me."

And she did. We had a cozy afternoon, and when I came home I came out of the back door. She is coming over here some day with Mr. Oldheart's knees—or, anyway, his heels and toes.

Ceremony dampens familiarity and easy entertainment as surely and as thoroughly as Nora sprinkles the clothes to get them ready for to-morrow's ironing.

(Continued on page 170)

POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

A Serial by MARGARET MAYO

Illustration by F. R. Gruger

CHAPTER X

DOUGLAS dropped wearily onto the rustic bench. He sat with drooped head and unseeing eyes. He did not hear Polly as she scurried down the path, her arms filled with autumn leaves. She glanced at him, dropped the bright-colored foliage, and slipped quickly to the nearest tree. "One, two, three for Mr. John," she cried, as she patted the huge brown trunk.

"Is that you, Polly?" he asked absently.

"Now, it's your turn to catch me," she said, lingering near the tree. The pastor was again lost in thought. "Aren't you going to play any more?" There was a shade of disappointment in her voice. She came slowly to his side.

"Sit here, Polly," he answered gravely, pointing to a place on the bench. "I want to talk to you."

"Now, I've done something wrong," she pouted. She gathered up her garlands and brought them to a place near his feet, ignoring the seat at his side. "You might just as well tell me and get it over."

"You couldn't do anything wrong," he answered, looking down at her.

"Oh, yes, I could—and I've done it—I can see it in your face. What is it?"

"What have you there?" he asked, trying to gain time, and not knowing how to broach the subject that in justice to her must be discussed.

"Some leaves to make garlands for the social," Polly answered more cheerfully.

"Would you mind holding this?" She gave him one end of a string of leaves.

"Where are the children?"

"Gone home."

"You like the children very much, don't you, Polly?" Douglas was striving for a path that might lead them to the subject that was troubling him.

"Oh, no, I don't like them, I love them." She looked at him with tender eyes.

"You're the greatest baby of all." A puzzled line came between his eyes as he studied her more closely. "And yet, you're not such a child, are you, Polly? You're quite grown up, almost a young lady." He looked at her from a strange, unwelcome point of view. She was all of that as she sat at his feet, yearning and slender and fair, at the turning of her seventeenth year.

"I wonder how you would like to go away"—her eyes met his in terror—"away to a great school," he added quickly, flinching from the very first hurt that he had inflicted, "where there are a lot of other young ladies?"

"Is it a place where you would be?" She looked up at him anxiously. She wondered if his "show" was about to "move on."

"I'm afraid not," Douglas answered, smiling in spite of his heavy heart.

"I wouldn't like any place without you," she said decidedly, and seemed to consider the subject dismissed.

"But if it was for your good," Douglas persisted.

"It could never be for my good to leave you."

"But just for a little while," he pleaded. How was she ever to understand? How could he take from her the sense of security that he had purposely taught her to feel in his house?

"Not even for a moment," Polly answered, with a decided shake of her head.

"But you must get ahead in your studies," he argued.

She looked at him anxiously. She was beginning to be alarmed at his persistence.

"Maybe I've been playing too many periscous games."

"Not 'periscous,' Polly, 'promiscuous.'"

"Pro-mis-cuous," she repeated, haltingly. "What does that mean?"

"Indiscriminate." He rubbed his forehead as he saw the puzzled look on her face. "Mixed up," he explained, more simply.

"Our game wasn't mixed up." She was thinking of the one to which the widow had objected. "Is it promiscuous to catch somebody?"

"It depends upon whom you catch," he answered with a dry, whimsical smile that was not without tenderness.

"Well, I don't catch anybody but the children." She looked up at him with serious, inquiring eyes.

"Never mind, Polly. Your games aren't promiscuous." She did not hear him. She was searching for her book.

"Is this what you are looking for?" he asked, drawing the missing article from his pocket.

"Oh!" cried Polly, with a flush of embarrassment. "Mandy told you."

"You've been working a long time on that."

"I thought I might help you if I learned everything you told me," she answered, timidly. "But I don't suppose I could."

"I can never tell you how much you help me, Polly."

"Do I?" she cried, eagerly.

"I can help more if you will only let me. I can teach a bigger class in Sunday-school now. I got to the book of Ruth to-day."

"You did?" He pretended to be astonished. He was anxious to encourage her enthusiasm.

"Um hum!" She answered solemnly. A dreamy look came into her eyes. "Do you remember the part that you read to me the first day I came?" He nodded. He

was thinking how care-free they were that day. How impossible such problems as the present one would have seemed then! "I know every bit of what you read by heart. It's our next Sunday-school lesson."

"So it is."

"Do you think now that it would be best for me to go away?" She looked up into his troubled face.

"We'll see, we'll see," he murmured, then tried to turn her mind toward other things. "Come now, let's find out whether you *do* know your Sunday-school lesson. How does it begin?" There was no answer. She had turned away with trembling lips. "And Ruth said—" he took her two small hands and drew her face toward him, meaning to prompt her.

"Entreat me not to leave thee," she pleaded. Her eyes met his. His face was close to hers. The small features before him were quivering with emotion. She was so frail, so helpless, so easily within his grasp. His muscles grew tense and his lips closed firmly. He was battling with an impulse to draw her toward him and comfort her in the shelter of his strong, brave arms. "They sha'n't!" he cried, starting toward her.

Polly drew back, overawed. Her soul had heard and seen the things revealed to each of us only once. She would never again be a child.

Douglas braced himself against the back of the bench.

"What was the rest of the lesson?" he asked in a firm, hard voice.

"I can't say it now," Polly murmured. Her face was averted; her white lids fluttered and closed.

"Nonsense! of course you can. Come, come, I'll help you." Douglas spoke sharply. He was almost vexed with her and with himself for the weakness that was so near overcoming them. "And Ruth said, 'Entreat me not to leave thee—'"

"Or to return from following after thee." She was struggling to keep back the tears. "For whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my—"

"That's right, go on," said Douglas, striving to control the unsteadiness in his own voice.

"Where thou diest, will I die!"—Her arms went out blindly.

"Oh, you won't send me away, will you?" she sobbed. "I don't want to learn anything else just—except—from you." She covered her face and slipped, a little, broken heap at his feet.

In an instant the pastor's strong arms were about her, his stalwart body was supporting her. "You sha'n't go away! I won't let you—I won't! Do you hear me, Polly? I won't!"

Her breath was warm against his cheek. He could feel her tears, her arms about him, as she clung to him helplessly, sobbing and quivering in the shelter of his strong embrace. "You are never going to leave me—never!"

A new purpose had come into his life, the realization of a new necessity, and he knew that the fight which he must henceforth make for this child was the same that he must make for himself.

CHAPTER XI

"I SE goin' into de Sunday-school-room to take off dat ere widow's finishin' touches," said Mandy, as she came down the steps.

"All right!" called Douglas. "Take these with you, perhaps they may help." He gathered up the garlands which Polly had left on the ground. His eyes were shining, he looked younger than Mandy had ever seen him.

Polly had turned her back at the sound of Mandy's voice and crossed to the elm tree, drying her tears of happiness and trying to control her newly awakened emotions. Douglas felt intuitively that she needed this moment for recovery, so he piled the leaves and garlands high in Mandy's arms, then ran into the house with the light step of a boy.

"I got the set-sit-settin'-room all tidied up," said Mandy as she shot a sly glance at Polly.

"That's good," Polly answered, facing Mandy at last and dimpling and blushing guiltily.

"Mos' de sociable folks will mos' likely be hangin' roun' de parsonage to-night, 'stead ob stayin' in de Sunday-school-room, whar dey belongs. Las' time dat ere Widow Willoughby done set aroun' all ebenin' a-tellin' de parson as how folks could eat off'n her kitchen floor, an' I ups an' tells her as how folks could pick up a good, squar' meal off'n Mandy's floor, too. Guess she'll be mighty careful what she says afore Mandy to-night." She chuckled as she disappeared down the walk to the Sunday-school-room.

Polly stood motionless where Mandy had left her. She hardly knew which way to turn. She was happy, yet afraid. She felt like sinking upon her knees and begging God to be good to her, to help her. She who had once been so independent, so self-reliant, now felt the need of direction from above. She was no longer master of her own soul: something had gone from her, something that would never, never come again. While she hesitated, Hasty came through the gate looking anxiously over his shoulder. "Well, Hasty?" she said, for it was apparent that Hasty had something important on his mind. His eyes were bulging as if from some inward pressure.

(Continued on page 164)



"ENTREAT ME NOT TO LEAVE THEE," SHE PLEADED

TIMELY HINTS FOR MIDSUMMER FROCKS

To Be Developed in Silk or Linen



3988

have the slightest doubt about her ability to make a pretty and inexpensive frock. The model fastens down the back, and the waist and skirt are joined by a belt, forming the popular semi-princess style, which is such a decided advantage to the woman who must dress without assistance. The Gibson plait gives the necessary breadth to the shoulder line, and the deep tucks, stitched to yoke depth back and front, form a soft fulness over the bust which will be found very becoming to the average figure. The choice of two styles of sleeves is given, the tucked one having two seams, while the plain sleeve has only one. The lower edge of the yoke has a peculiar blunt line that is one of the new and pretty features of this model, and does not extend to the back, and the neck may be high, or finished in the open style, now so much worn. The skirt is cut in four gores, with a tuck at each seam, turned in slot-seam effect. Blue-and-white foulard, with yoke of cream-colored net, and just a suggestion of emerald-green satin edging the yoke and cuffs, would make an effective and serviceable gown. For a more simple development, white percale with a red ring-dot and yoke of embroidery would be decidedly smart, as, strange to say, a little red in a costume lends a cool, fresh look on a warm day. Chambray, linen, gingham or cotton voile are also suitable materials.

This dress is designed for the woman of any bust measure, from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires for the making of the dress, eight and seven-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or five and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide. The lower edge of this size in round length measures about three and five-eighth yards.



3988

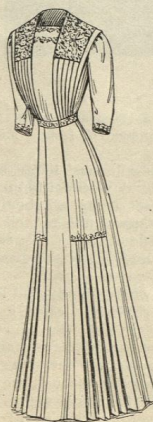
THE new tendency in dress is aptly illustrated in the smart model (No. 3977) pictured here. We have been gradually growing away from the extremely high waistline and scant skirt, and as the pendulum of fashion is swinging in the other direction, waists are nearer their normal position, and the skirts, while having more width at the lower edge, still keep the close, smooth fit over the hips. The possibilities offered for the development of a stunning frock constructed on these lines is practically limitless, and though elaborate in effect, the details are extremely simple and well within the range of the home sewer. The dress is fastened in the front, the waist being unlined, and having a panel, which effect is also carried out in the skirt, both back and front, and gives an excellent line to the figure. The shoulder-piece, which ends at the bustline in front, and is a trifle shorter in the back, is cut without a seam. The wide tuck which extends beyond this is stitched only to the lower edge of the shoulder-piece, the remaining portion together with the shallower plaits below the shoulder-piece being simply pressed into position. A two-piece sleeve is also given, finished at the wrist in corresponding style; that is, with pressed plaits held in position by an extension on the outside seam being lapped over them to form a cuff effect. A very pretty one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve is also provided for, and either style may be finished in shorter length, the neck being high or open, as desired. The skirt is eight-gored, with the side-front and side-back gores lengthened by plaited sections, and joined by a belt to the waist. Pale pink



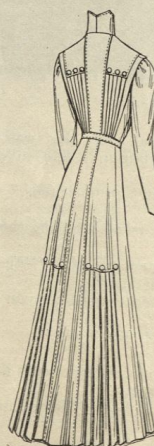
3977

linen braided in coronation braid or soutache in white, with yoke effect of tuck mull and valenciennes lace, would prove a dainty and serviceable frock. Shantung, foulard, chambray, gingham and galatea are all suitable materials for this model. A girl with a little ingenuity can make novel buttons with the ordinary wooden moles covered with the material. In this instance the buttons might be of the linen, with a spider-web worked in white cotton, and be very effective.

This dress is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. Size thirty-six requires eight and five-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or five and three-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide for trimming. The lower edge of this size measures about three and seven-eighth yards.



3977



3977

IN PLANNING the summer wardrobe, a serviceable frock that may be worn on many formal occasions, and yet is of comfortable and easy construction, is a positive necessity, and the woman who omits a gown of this description from her calculations, in all probability, will have cause to regret her thoughtlessness before the season is very far advanced. Summer is not all warmth and sunshine, and there are many cool and cloudy days when the wise woman will hesitate before donning a lingerie dress for a festive occasion. For just this emergency, if for no other, a practical gown similar to the one (No. 3988) illustrated above, developed in foulard or pongee, is an excellent investment, and a woman who has known the comfort of such a dress will never again be without one. Although of attractive and dressy appearance, nevertheless the construction is unusually simple, and no woman, however slight her knowledge of dressmaking may be, need

EVERY woman realizes that a sufficient number of white shirt-waists to keep her looking fresh and dainty are a positive necessity, particularly during the summer months; and for the business woman who takes delight in fashioning them, the simpler the model selected the better, as she will in all probability not have a great deal of time to spare in elaboration, and one plain, well-made waist will prove more serviceable than two lace-trimmed ones. The garment No. 4021 is easily made, and, while a lining is given, it will not be used unless the material selected is very transparent, such as chiffon cloth or silk voile. The band makes a pretty finish if the open neck is desired, or the lining may be faced in yoke effect. A separate chemisette is provided, which is to be worn if the waist is unlined. The front and backs are finely tucked, and joined to the band, and in this manner a graceful fullness is released over the bust that the average woman will find very becoming. The choice of two styles of sleeves is given: a one-seam leg-o'-mutton or a pretty bishop sleeve, which has a crosswise cluster of tucks that gives a novel and pleasing effect. Either style would be pretty in shorter length. Linen, batiste, pongee, or crossbar muslin would be appropriate.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and one-half yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and three-quarter yards of thirty-six, or two and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, five-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, and four and three-eighths yards of insertion.



4021



4009

material selected is too heavy, in which case it might be finished with lace ruffles or left entirely plain, and still be attractive. White cotton net is one of the season's novelties for gowns, and combined with waist No. 4021, as illustrated, would be dainty and up-to-date. Dimity, mull, lawn, batiste and cotton crepe are suggested as charming and practical materials for the development.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, or thirty-nine to fifty-three inches hip, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires, without ruffles and puffing, six and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, or four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide; the ruffles and puffing require four and three-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and one-quarter yards of thirty-six, or two and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide; or fourteen and seven-eighths yards of edging. The lower edge in this size measures about four yards in round length.



4021-4009

MANY smart and elaborate models are designed for broadcloth, serge and similar fabrics, but a simple skirt that would be suitable for soft washable materials or light-weight woollens, is apt to be overlooked, and the woman who is on the lookout for a suitable design for a dainty summer gown has often found it a problem, the solving of which will be found in skirt No. 4009, which was designed with just this fact in view. It is a one-piece circular model, which may be plaited or gathered at the top, and the ruffles and puffing omitted, if the

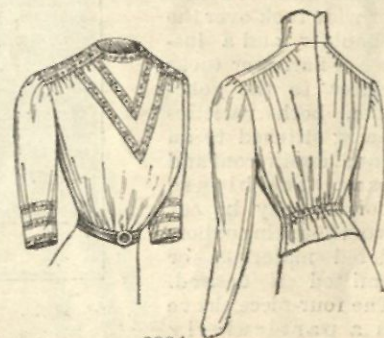
WHILE the model (No. 3992) which is illustrated on this page is designed with the use of flouncing in view, nevertheless it is a good, practical model that may be used for almost any light-weight fabric, the gathered flounce making the skirt particularly suitable for this grade of material. The skirt is seven-gored with a panel front and a straight gathered flounce, and is equally suitable for flouncing or bordered goods. The bordered materials are dainty and alluring without a doubt, but the question of utilizing them to proper advantage has been one which probably has puzzled more than one amateur dressmaker. The waist (No. 3994) which is shown in combination with this skirt may also be made of bordered goods, by cutting the front with bordered edges meeting, and by following out the same idea in the skirt panel, a novel and pleasing costume effect is gained. If flouncing is used, a strip of insertion may be placed over each seam, with the centers of lace and seams even, and, after stitching, the material may be cut away beneath, thus giving a light and dainty appearance without altering the shape of the gores.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty to thirty-two inches, or thirty-seven to fifty-three inches hip measure, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires six yards of twenty-seven-inch, or three and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide. Or two yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with six and one-half yards of flouncing sixteen inches deep, and twelve yards of insertion. The lower edge in this size measures about four and one-quarter yards.

THE use of flouncing for the development of dainty summer dresses, is gaining in favor every day, and for the woman who takes pleasure in making her own waists and has not a great deal of time to spare, it is indeed a fortunate fashion, as considerable time is saved by the embroidered edges being used in place of turned hems, and in this way a charming waist may be finished in a single evening's sewing. The model (No. 3994), which is shown on this page, while being particularly adapted for this purpose, is not intended exclusively for its use, as it may be developed in practically any of the materials that are ordinarily used for waists. A lining is provided which may or may not be used, according to the material selected. The waist closes in the back, is slightly gathered both front and back, and joined to the little shoulder yoke. Two styles of sleeves are given: a one-seam leg-o'-mutton, which may be completed at the elbow, if desired, or a pretty modified bishop sleeve, with a novel cuff which is one of the new

features of the season's waists. The collarless neck is always a becoming and comfortable style, and offers many possibilities for a dainty finish.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires two and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six, or one and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with five and five-eighths yards of insertion for trimming. The skirt (No. 3992) shown here is described on this page.



3994



3992

ATTRACTIVE FROCKS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR

Suitable for Bordered or Sheer Materials

THERE is something particularly alluring in the dainty lingerie frocks that are so much worn this season, and surely no woman is above the vanity of wishing to possess at least one or two such attractive gowns. The beauty of the bordered materials is unsurpassed, and this applies not only to the delicately tinted chiffons and mousseline, but to the more practical lawns, ginghams and chambrays. Flouncing, too, has many adherents, and charming effects can be obtained by its use. Both of these fabrics are beautiful in themselves, but to use them to the best advantage has proved rather a difficult matter for the amateur dressmaker. The model No. 3995, although particularly well adapted for these materials, nevertheless is not confined solely to their use, and an attractive costume may be made in pongee, batiste or practically any material that would be selected for a dress. The gown, which is in round or shorter length, fastens in the back, and may be made with high or open neck. The waist is made without a lining, and has a rather wide tuck over the shoulder, and a luster of narrower tucks closer to the yoke-line, both varieties being stitched to an equal depth front and back. The blouse portion may be cut from flouncing or bordered materials, or omitted if desired. The four-piece sleeve is a particularly pleasing feature, and is decidedly unique. The two upper portions are to be of bordered goods or flouncing with a tucked piece in panel effect connecting them, or the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which is also provided, may be used. The skirt is four-gored, and can be made with a habit back or inverted plait. Cream batiste with brown polka-dotted border, and yoke and collar of cream net, would prove a serviceable and becoming adjunct to the summer wardrobe. For the woman who has not a great amount of money to spend on one frock, flouncing and white batiste would be an excellent investment, as with a little ingenuity an entirely different appearance might be gained.

This dress is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires one and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with nine and five-eighths yards of flouncing or bordered goods thirty-three inches deep, and five yards of insertion, or eight and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and one-half yards of thirty-six, or five and one-eighth yards of forty-four, with one-eighth yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, and three and three-eighths yards of braid. The lower edge of skirt in this size in round length measures about three and five-eighths yards.

SUMMER seems to be the time above all others for the exploiting of fads, and many weird effects are brought out at this season of the year, but not to be mentioned in this class, however, is the revival of bronze footwear, which is without doubt a dainty and sensible fashion. With some shades of brown and tan they look particularly well, and worn with practically any of the daintily tinted dresses, they are undoubtedly charming, the pump being probably the most favored style, and especially suitable for young girls.



3995



3982



3995



3982

rounded neck is provided, and the sleeve may be finished in elbow length, omitting the shirred cap if desired. The waist is gathered at the top, and the sleeve cap along the seam. The sleeve proper extends to the shoulder and is very useful in tacking the cap to position. The skirt is slightly gathered at the top, is in three pieces, lengthened by two straight flounces, and joined to the waist by a belt. Nile-green mull with insertions of eluny lace used as illustrated would be a dainty combination, the strip of lace, which extends from the neck to the lower edge of the sleeve cap in an unbroken line, being a pretty feature. For more general wear, pink-and-white striped percale with embroidery banding would be a smart and serviceable frock. Batiste, Swiss, Persian lawn, dimity, gingham, chambray or shantung is also suggested.

This dress is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires nine and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, five and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide; or five and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with four and one-eighth yards of flouncing ten inches deep, and seven and one-half yards of insertion. The lower edge in this size in round length measures about four and one-quarter yards.

ANOTHER revival that can not claim its origin to summer alone, is the earring, which from present indications is here to stay for some time at least. The screw and drop earring have had their day, and the latest development is the hoop ring, so often seen in pictures of Italian women and dear to the hearts of sailors, only of course in a more exaggerated form. The jet drop earring, however, still is holding its own, and looks particularly charming when worn by the woman of fair complexion.

AT THIS season of the year the shops are filled with dainty, inexpensive fabrics, and the woman or girl who is willing to devote a small part of her time to their manufacture can in this way count a few extra frocks among her possessions, that in all probability she would not have otherwise. So many pretty materials may be had at what really seems a ridiculously low price that with the aid of a well-cut model any woman, no matter how slight her knowledge of dressmaking may be, can not fail to make an attractive and well-fitting gown. Here is a very graceful design (No. 3982), the lines of which make it especially well adapted for the use of the soft, thin materials. At a first glance the garment would seem to be designed solely for the slender woman, but this is not the case, as the woman of heavier build will find it even more becoming. The stout woman generally imagines that she is doomed to wear garments that fit her figure closely, thus making her superabundance of flesh the more apparent. The soft fulness of this model gives an excellent line to the figure, and would be intensely becoming and serviceable for this type of woman in black, brown or dark blue India silk or foulard. In detail it is extremely simple, but it may be elaborated and made dressy enough for practically any occasion. The waist is made without a lining, and has the back closing. A prettily-



3995

3982

DAINTY EFFECTS IN LINGERIE AND SILK

(For description see opposite page)

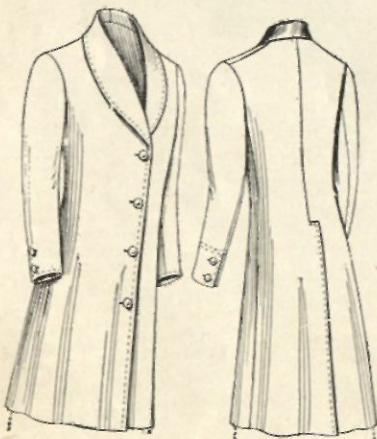


4018-4001

3976-4007

THE smart and simply constructed garment which is shown here (No. 4018) would prove of great value to the amateur tailor, as the construction is unusually plain, and contains no difficult features. No woman who understands ordinary sewing need doubt her ability to make the so-called tailor coat of the present time, as it is a very different proposition from the heavily canvased and padded coat that formerly went under that name. The coat sleeve may be plain or gathered at the top.

This coat is designed for any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires five and three-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch, or three yards of material fifty inches wide. This skirt (No. 4001) is described on page 142.



4018

ONE or two practical washable coats will be found a great convenience during the summer. They do not necessarily have to be made of linen, as many pretty cotton suitings may be had at a very small cost that develop into charming and practical garments. The coat (No. 3976) which is pictured above in entirely suitable as a separate coat, or may be combined with skirt No. 4007 to form a suit. It is cut with the front in one piece, while the back is slightly fitted to the figure by means of the side-back seams. The sleeve may be gathered at the top, or fitted into the armhole with the tiny darts that are one of the new wrinkles of the season. The girl who is anxious to try her hand at a coat will find this a suitable model, and will have no trouble in making an effective suit. Dull pink linen would be a modish selection, with the flat collar and pocket lap braided in soutache of a corresponding shade. The jabot might be of lace, embroidery or finely plaited mull, and gives a novel touch to the garment. It could also be realized in prunella, broadcloth, serge, satin, bengaline, repp, piqué or galatea, and prove a decidedly modish garment. The buttons might be crochet or one of the pretty enameled effects, while jet is extremely smart.

This coat is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires four and seven-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards of forty-four, or two and five-eighth yards of material fifty inches wide.



4019



4019



A SERVICEABLE shirt-waist, with just sufficient fulness to relieve the severely plain effect, will be found very useful to the average woman, and more so for the woman who is fond of embroidery, as this is the season of the year above all others when a piece of work that is not too complicated may be taken up during idle moments on a warm day. The front of the waist (No. 4019), the model which is shown here, is well adapted for this purpose. It fastens down the back, and has the Gibson tuck which gives such a graceful shoulder line, while the cluster of fine tucks close to the collar and extending to the waistline in back give just the necessary amount of fulness without interfering with the embroidery design. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve may be finished in shorter length, or a bishop sleeve with a prettily tucked cuff is also provided. Linen, madras, Persian lawn, dotted swiss, cotton crêpe or wash silk would make a pretty and serviceable waist, which would be dainty as well.

Embroidering the white waist with fine cotton in two or even three shades of one color is a pleasing and practical fad of the moment that relieves the monotony of the all-white waist.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and three-quarter yards of twenty-four-inch, two and three-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch, or two yards of material forty-four inches wide.



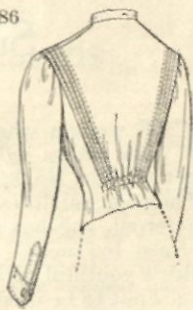
3976



3986



3986



THE shirt-waist has been for so long a necessary item of every woman's wardrobe that it would be extremely difficult at this late day to invent any striking novelty. The fashion-makers talk a great deal about the day of the shirt-waist being over, but this is intended for the ultrafashionables, as in all probability this day for the woman of moderate income will never dawn. The waist pictured above (No. 3986) would be an excellent model for the woman who embroiders, the cluster of tucks extending almost to the bustline in front and to the waist in back, being placed close to the armhole with just this end in view, as they will not interfere with any design. The shirt cuff is given, which may be used if the waist is made of heavy linen, madras or percale, and finished in the mannish style. For more dainty development Persian lawn, batiste, handkerchief linen or India linen are suitable materials, and the sleeve in full length, striped with lace, or in the shorter length, with a turn-back cuff, is the appropriate style for fabrics of this description. Both neck-band and Dutch collar are provided, which may be trimmed with lace and insertion, or hand embroidered.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires for the making three and five-eighth yards of twenty-four-inch, two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six, or one and seven-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide.



4013



4013—4003

4016—4001

IN PLANNING the summer wardrobe, particularly if one intends spending a part of the time at the seashore or mountains, a smart light-weight woolen or flannel coat will give practically unlimited comfort, and, if the laundry bill is an item, will prove decidedly inexpensive into the bargain. Linen coats are lovely, and fulfil their purpose, too, but a garment that can be slipped on in damp, muggy weather, with no thought of the after-pressing, will be found a welcome relief. The coat illustrated above (No. 4013) is constructed on simple lines, and is well within the ability of the home sewer. The novel shaping of the collar gives a smart touch to the coat, or it may be collarless without detracting one particle from the excellent style of the garment. It is cut with side-front and side-back seams, which simplifies the fitting considerably, and the sleeve may be finished with or without the cuff. The side-back seams are opened, and prevent the tight appearance that is ordinarily seen in the so-called "hipless" coats. Combined with skirt No. 4003, as shown here, this would make an extremely modish suit in white-and-black striped flannel.

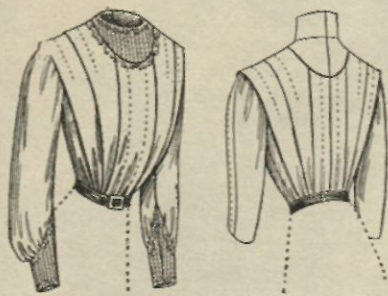
This coat is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. Size thirty-six requires six and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and seven-eighth yards of forty-four, or three and one-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards of satin twenty inches wide, and three and seven-eighth yards of braid.

ANOTHER coat (No. 4016) is shown here, which is also appropriate for suitings, serges, linen and similar fabrics, and will be found an important factor in planning clothes for summer wear. This model has both side-front and side-back seams, the side-back seams being closed within ten inches of the bottom. A prettily shaped collar is provided, which may be omitted, and the well-shaped pocket-laps are another excellent feature of the garment. Faded-old-rose pongee would be a smart and serviceable color, and might be developed in costume effect with skirt No. 4001.

This coat is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. Size thirty-six requires five yards of twenty-seven-inch, three yards of forty-four-inch, or two and five-eighth yards of material fifty inches wide.



4016



3991



3997



3991

AMONG the pretty separate waists that are practical for home making is the design (No. 3991) that is illustrated above. The front tucks are stitched to the waistline and turned in panel effect, and the shorter tucks over the shoulders terminate at an equal distance both front and back. One pretty feature of the three-piece sleeve is the tuck, that runs the entire length of the arm, while the bishop sleeve, which is also provided, is especially adapted to thin fabrics. When the collar is not used, the yoke is slightly rounded out to form a becoming line, as the strictly collarless neck is apt to be rather trying to the average woman. With a skirt following out the idea of the simulated panel, this would make a pretty and serviceable frock in navy blue and white striped taffeta with yoke-band, and belt of plain blue silk, with a few rows of soutache in a simple design. For the realization of the separate waist, linen, pongee



3997

or foulard would be suitable, and a pretty costume effect might be gained by the selection of a gored skirt in similar material. The shaped yoke-band would be effectively embroidered in heavy floss on a coarse mesh net.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. Size thirty-six requires three and three-eighths yards of twenty-four-inch, two and three-eighths yards of thirty-six, or two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide and two yards of braid.

VERY often the woman who lacks a waist that may be worn with a tailored suit, and still is elaborate for many occasions, is at a loss to find a model that is not difficult to make and yet presents that appearance. The waist (No. 3997) shown here is a happy solution of this perplexing problem, as the dressy effect of this garment depends more upon the selection of the material and the wide variety it offers in the way of trimming than any intricateness of design. A lining is provided, which may be omitted if desired. The waist

fastens in the back, and may be worn in the collarless style now in vogue. Two very pretty varieties of sleeve are given, the bishop sleeve with the oversleeve deserving special mention, as one of the latest conceits, and the regulation one-seam tucked sleeve. Foulard, messaline, pongee or washable materials are suggested.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires with tucked sleeves, three and five-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and one-half yards of thirty-six, or two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide and two and three-quarter-yards of braid. With bishop sleeves and over-sleeves, two and one-half yards of twenty-seven-inch, one and five-eighths yards of thirty-six, or one and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide.



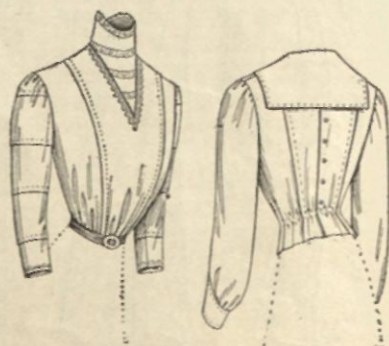
3980

EFFECTIVE AND Suitable for Formal

THE woman who wishes a note of individuality in her waists will be sure to be pleased with the pretty model No. 3980, which is well within the range of home possibilities. The waist may be lined or not as preferred, and has a simulated panel front and back, formed by tucks. The prettily shaped sailor collar adds a youthful appearance to the waist, and if the lining is not to be used, a chemisette is given, which may be made of embroidery, or lace striped mull, and cut out in the popular style now so much worn. The odd shaping of the cuff for the bishop sleeve is one of the modish designs and is a pleasing variation. A tucked one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve is also given, which may be finished in elbow length. White batiste showing a medium-sized apple-green dot, with the yoke and chemisette embroidered in two shades of green, would be a dainty and charming costume development. For the separate waist, linen, chambray, gingham, rajah or foulard would be attractive and suitable materials.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch requires for the making three and one-half yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and five-eighths yards of thirty-six, or two and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one and one-half yards of insertion and one and three-eighths yards of braid.

THE type of lingerie hat that is worn this summer is vastly more becoming to the majority of women than the flapping brim of embroidery that has had so strong a hold on the feminine fancy in the past seasons. The present adaptation has rather a high puffed crown of all-over valenciennes, shirred or silk cable cord with simply a plaited ruffle of lace finishing it in place of the brim.



3980

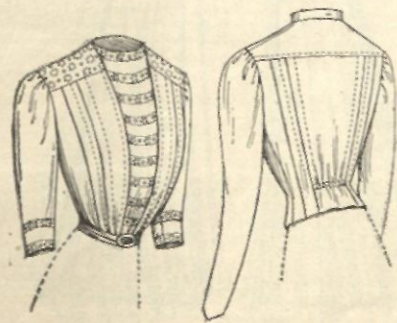


3989

NOVEL WAISTS and Informal Occasions

A SUFFICIENT number of washable waists to keep a woman looking cool and fresh are absolutely indispensable, particularly during the summer. A waist bought in the shops is far more expensive in every way, as it seldom fits well, and the time expended in altering might be put to better advantage in new material. With the aid of a good model any woman may make the most attractive waists, and many individual fancies may be displayed in them that otherwise she would be unable to have. Unusually pretty is the waist (3989) which is illustrated above, and will be found very easy to make as well. The waist is unlined, tucked back and front, and joined to the yokes. The waist closes invisibly, the left side lapping over the vest, which is a pretty feature of the garment, and offers various trimming possibilities. The tucks at the lower part of the sleeves are a pleasing variation from the popular type, and the plain sleeve which is also provided may be in shorter length. The choice of standing collar or collarless neck is given, and if the separate linen collar is to be worn, the neck-band may be used. This would be exceedingly pretty realized in white cotton crepe, and one of the many beauties of this material is the easy way in which it may be laundered, as no ironing is required. Handkerchief linen, dotted swiss, dimity, India linen, batiste or mull would make a dainty waist. If a costume is desired, this waist would be very effective combined with a gored skirt in lavender linen.

This shirt-waist is designed for any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and seven-eighths



3989

yards of twenty-four-inch, two and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch, or two and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide. Or material thirty-six inches, two yards, with one-quarter yard of embroidery eighteen inches wide.

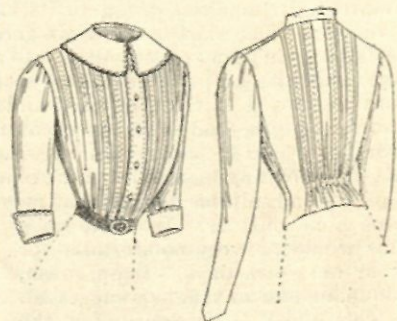


3999

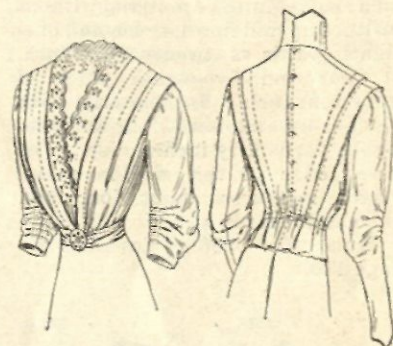
THE use of flouncing for wearing apparel is rapidly gaining in favor, and is now used on every type of garment. The model (No. 3999) which is shown here employs the flouncing in a pretty and novel way. The waist is made on a lining which may be omitted, and closes in the back. The front of the waist is stitched in tuck effect, and the wide tucks on the shoulder are stitched to bust depth in front, but continue to the waist in back. The flouncing is folded in surplice style, and either sleeve may be used, the one-seam plain leg-o'-mutton, or two-seam sleeve which has a cluster of tucks at the bend of the arm. In case the lining is not desired a separate chemisette is provided, which would be pretty of all-over embroidery. Mull in the delicate shades of pink, blue or lavender is largely used, and is a welcome change from the ever-present white waist. Many pretty embroideries come in delft blue and white, and lend a pleasing note of color to a white waist, which varies the monotony of the wardrobe and affords a little variety.

The waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires four and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and three-quarter yards of thirty-six, or two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, with two yards of braid, or two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide and one and five-eighths yards of edging.

THE mannish tailor waist, provided it is not too severe, is universally becoming, and has a certain trigness about it that the daintiest lingerie garment never can have. For summer jollifications, or morning wear, nothing can take its place, and a few waists of this character should be included in every woman's outfit. The placing of the tucks in waist (No. 4015) is a welcome variation from the regulation models. In this instance the tucks are in clusters of three, with one forward and two backward turning, which gives a very



4015



3999



4015

pleasing effect. With the exception of the last two groups, the tucks are stitched to the waistline both front and back. The same idea is followed out in the sleeve, which in the full-length is gathered into a straight band, or in the elbow style is finished with a turn-back cuff. The popular Dutch collar and neck-band are both provided. In white handkerchief linen with the Dutch collar and roll cuffs embroidered in dull blue this would make an attractive and serviceable waist, while percale, heavy linen, Scotch madras or washable cheviot would all be appropriate materials.

This waist is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-two inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and one-eighth yards of thirty-six, or two and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide.

A PLEASING variation of the popular plaited skirt is shown here (in No. 3998), which is smart and thoroughly up-to-date, and will prove an easy matter for the amateur dressmaker, owing to its extremely simple construction. The skirt is cut in six gores with the front and back gores in panel effect, stitched to a little below the hip-line, and with an inverted plaited section at each side. It may be closed at front or back and finished in round or shorter length, and is an excellent model for a separate skirt, or would be serviceable for wear with a tailored coat of corresponding material. Dark blue light-weight serge is a pretty and suitable material and may be finished with dark blue bone buttons. In white linen this would be very comfortable for wear on warm days. Repp, crash, piqué, mohair or taffeta is suggested.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires of material without distinct up and down, seven and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, or four and five-eighth yards of forty-four-inch. For material with distinct up and down, four and one-eighth yards fifty inches wide. The lower edge of this size in round length measures about four and one-eighth yards.

Waist No. 3986 is described on page 139.

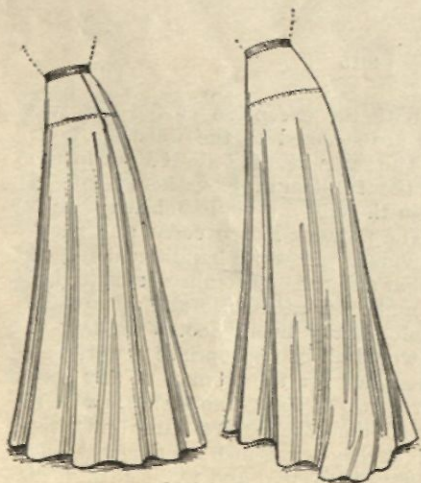


3998

THE yoke-skirt is a style that has been launched recently, and even in this short space of time is enjoying a great vogue. The tight, sheath effect has lost favor, and the skirt of the moment, while preserving the close-fitting hip, has a more graceful fulness at the bottom. The model pictured here (No. 4006) may be cut as a one or two piece skirt. If the one-piece garment is desired, cut the back, and back edge of yoke on a lengthwise fold of the material, or if in the two-piece, on the grain of the goods. The skirt may be in sweep or round length, and fastened down the front with buttons and button-holes. Linen, chambray or suiting would be excellent material for the development.

This skirt is designed for any waist measure from twenty-two to thirty-four inches, or thirty-nine to fifty-six hip, price 15 cents. The two-piece skirt requires in the twenty-four-inch size five yards of twenty-seven-inch, or three and five-eighth yards material forty-four inches wide without distinct up and down, or three and one-eighth yards of material fifty inches wide with distinct up and down. For the one-piece skirt, three and three-eighth yards of material fifty inches wide with distinct up and down are required. The lower edge in this size measures about three and three-quarter yards in the round length.

Waist No. 4015 is described on page 141.



4006

SOME ATTRACTIVE COSTUME

Obtained by the Use of



3998—3986

4006—4015

4001—4019

THE gored skirt retains its popularity, and is always becoming and in good style. For the woman of more than average proportions it is especially good, as the straight lines give a more slender effect. The busy woman will welcome a skirt like the model (No. 4001) which is shown here, as it requires such a short time to make, and always hangs and looks well. There is something decidedly trig about this type of skirt, and the business woman will find it a great time-saver, as it will not require the frequent pressings that in a plaited skirt are unavoidable. The skirt is eleven gored and may be finished in round length, while the model also provides for the inverted plait or habit back. This would be an excellent skirt for narrow width materials, as the numerous gores make piecing unnecessary. Copenhagen blue and white striped galatea would make an attractive skirt, and useful for many occasions.

This skirt is designed for any waist measure from twenty-two to thirty-six inches, or thirty-nine to fifty-nine inches hip, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires for the making six and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or four and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide without distinct up and down, or four yards of material fifty inches wide with distinct up and down. The lower edge in this size measures about three and three-quarter yards in round length.

Waist No. 4019 is described on page 138.



4001

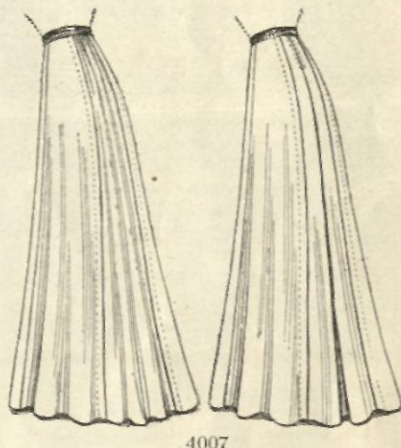
EFFECTS FOR SUMMER WEARING

Separate Waist and Skirt

FOR the woman who heretofore has hesitated about her ability to make a smart, well-hanging skirt herself, this model (No. 4007) is an excellent one for her to commence with. The absence of plaits or tucks makes the construction extraordinarily simple, and consequently reduces the making to practically nothing at all. The skirt is six-gored, and has a panel effect front and back, although the back gore may be gathered or finished in an inverted plait. The slightly gathered back is one of the popular features of the new skirts, and is very becoming to the average figure. As pictured, it is developed in gray and white striped suiting, which is a serviceable and well wearing fabric, and can be finished in round length.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty-two to thirty-four inches, or thirty-nine to fifty-six inches hip measure, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires of material without distinct up and down, five and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, or three and three-quarter yards of forty-four-inch, or, if of material with distinct up and down, three and three-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide. The lower edge of this size in round length is about three and one-eighth yards.

The waist (No. 3994) which is illustrated with the skirt is described on page 135.



4007

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that gored skirts are very much worn, the plaited skirt is still in high favor, and is especially appropriate for thin silks, or other materials of similar weight, as fabrics of this sort are inclined to "slinkiness," a fault which has spoiled many an otherwise charming costume. The practical model (No. 4003) shown here is six-gored and is to be finished in round or shorter length. At each side of the center-front seam is a rather deep tuck, turned in slot-seam effect, while the side and back gores have shallow plaits, stitched to the hipline, which gives a graceful fullness at the lower edge, and still preserves the close-fitting effect at the top. Brown and white polka-dotted foulard, combined with the waist (No. 3980) as illustrated here, would make a practical and effective costume, or linen may be used.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty to thirty-two inches, or thirty-seven to fifty-three inches hip, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires six and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide without distinct up and down; or four and three-eighth yards of material fifty inches wide with a distinct up and down. The lower edge in round length measures about three and seven-eighth yards.

The waist (No. 3980) shown with this skirt is described on page 140.



4003



3979-4021

4003-3980

4007-3994



3979

THE smart skirt (No. 3979) illustrated above shows the yoke, which is one of the newest and most favored styles, and well deserves its popularity, as it is a type of garment that is universally becoming. The skirt is cut with panel front and back, and offers the possibility of front or back closing, and may be finished in round or shorter length. The yoke, which is well cut, insures the correct, smoothly fitting hip, and does not extend under the panels. At the sides, below the yoke, the skirt is lengthened by two gored plaited sections, the plaits being turned in box-plait effect, left unstitched, and simply pressed into position. For every-day hard service, one of the dark-toned repps or galatea would be a sensible selection, as it would not require the frequent visits to the tub that in a lighter-colored fabric would be unavoidable. Linen, mohair or light-weight serge is also suggested.

This skirt is designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty to thirty-two inches, or thirty-seven to fifty-three inches hip measure, price 15 cents. The twenty-four-inch size requires of material without distinct up and down, seven and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, or four and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide; or with distinct up and down, four yards of material fifty inches wide. The lower edge in this size in round length measures about four and one-half yards.

The waist (No. 4021) which is shown in combination with this skirt is described on page 135.

DAINTY NEGLIGEEES



3985



3983

3983



4012

EVEN when busy about her household tasks, there is really no reason why a woman should not look fresh and dainty, when a simple, practical house dress like No. 3985 may be made at such a small cost of time and labor. There seldom has been a more practical style advanced, or one which has taken a greater hold on the popular fancy than the semi-princess, which seems particularly well adapted to a house dress, as this is a type of garment above all others that requires quick and simple adjustment. The model shown here is an excellent example of this mode, and fastens down the front. The deep tucks which extend over the shoulder are stitched to the waistline in back, but release a soft fulness over the bust, being only sewed to that depth. The novel shaping of the collar is a pretty feature, but it may be omitted if desired, and the neck finished with embroidery or lace insertion. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve can be finished in shorter length with a turn-back cuff which will probably be more comfortable, at this season of the year.

This dress is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires nine and five-eighths yards of twenty-four-inch, six and seven-eighths yards of thirty-six, or five and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three and one-half yards of insertion.



3985

EVERY woman likes pretty negligees, but to be of any actual service to the average woman they must be practical as well, and this model (No. 4012) embodies both of these requisites. Now that the shops are filled to overflowing with dainty and inexpensive materials of all descriptions, there is really no excuse for any woman's wardrobe lacking at least one or two of these comfortable garments. The wrapper is in sweep or round length, gathered both front and back, and joined to the yokes, and may be confined at the waist by a soft ribbon, or left hanging free. Several varieties of neck finish are provided for, the turn-down collar or standing band, while the square neck is a comfortable fashion that has extended to practically every type of garment, and is always becoming. A garment of this character would give untold comfort to a convalescent, and in this case the high neck and full-length leg-o'-mutton or bishop sleeve is recommended. For strictly utilitarian purposes, dark blue or brown and white figured calico or percale are the most practical colors, as they do not show the soil easily.

This wrapper is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. Size thirty-six requires nine and one-eighth yards of twenty-four-inch, seven and one-quarter yards of thirty-six, or five and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide.



4012

THE practical woman will never be without at least one dainty dressing-sack, and the sheer summer fabrics seem particularly well adapted to this purpose. Here is a style (No. 3983) which is very simple and easy to make. The fronts may be tucked or gathered, while the back has two tucks turned in box-plait effect, and is gathered at the waistline to form a slightly fitted back. Either style of sleeve may be used, the long leg-o'-mutton, or three-quarter length regulation sleeve, which is finished with a narrow band. Pale yellow mull with valenciennes lace edging the collar and sleeves would form a dainty development. For practical use, lawn, batiste, dimity, percale or gingham would give excellent service. A light-weight flannelette dressing-sack is not to be despised, for even in the summer the mornings are sometimes cool, and the extra warmth will be welcome. This dressing-sack is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and seven-eighths yards of thirty-six, or two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with two and one-quarter yards of edging, and one and one-quarter yards of insertion.



4000

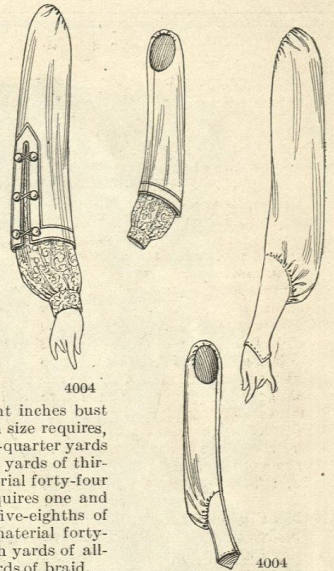
VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOME SEWER

NOTHING dates the age of a gown more decidedly than the sleeve, and the woman who is planning to remodel her last year's frocks will find the model No. 4004, which is shown here, of great value. The choice of two varieties is given, and although the style is totally different, they both typify the latest developments in the line of sleeves.

The bishop sleeve and long cap is indeed a welcome fashion, as it is far less trying to the arm than the close-fitting one-seam style, and is very becoming to the majority of women. The under portion may be of all-over lace, net, chiffon or some very soft and sheer material that will fall gracefully, and, of course, the cap portion must be of the material of which the gown is composed. A trimming of soutache or buttons as shown in the illustration makes a simple and effective finish. A two-seam lining is provided, which may or may not be used.

The gauntlet sleeve is another pretty and extremely comfortable style, that is very popular, and made in sheer fabrics is especially charming. In a foulard or, in fact, any silk gown, this would be a very pretty selection, and the cuff might be of net or lace, if desired.

These sleeves are designed for any arm size, from ten to fifteen inches, or thirty-two to forty-eight inches bust measure, price 10 cents. The twelve-inch size requires, for a pair of gauntlet sleeves, one and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, one and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch, or seven-eighths yard of material forty-four inches wide. A pair of bishop sleeves requires one and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, five-eighths of thirty-six-inch, or five-eighths yard of material forty-four inches wide, with two and one-eighth yards of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, and four yards of braid.

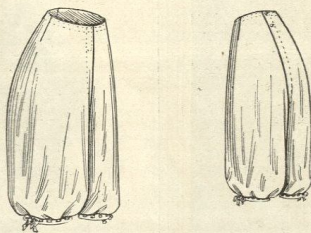


4004

4004

LINGERIE is ever a subject of great interest, and women are beginning to realize more every day that the plain, well-sewn home-made garment is preferable to the overtrimmed shop articles in wearing qualities, not to mention the expense. Unless one is able to pay a high price for underwear, the quality of the lace and nainsook is coarse and not at all satisfactory. With the aid of a good model, many dainty garments can be added to the outfit at a very small cost. The Empire influence in dress has extended practically to every type of garment, and the nightgown No. 4000 which is pictured here is a pleasing adaptation of the model. In detail, the garment is extremely simple, but it may be elaborated and made exquisitely dainty. The Empire band can be of the material, lace or embroidery beading, or may be omitted altogether, if desired. Two lengths of sleeves are provided, which may be gathered to a band or left free. Nainsook, cambric, long-cloth, batiste, cross-bar muslin or dimity would all be suitable materials for the development, and either valenciennes or torchon makes a very pretty trimming. Where utility is the first consideration, embroidery beading is probably the best selection, as it wears extremely well, and makes a pretty finish, too.

This nightgown is designed in four sizes, for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-four inches, price 15 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires five and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch, or four yards of material forty-five inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards of insertion and one and seven-eighths yards of beading.



3996

THE woman who is fastidious about the fit of her outer garments will also take care that the undergarments are fitted accordingly, as it is largely upon these that the effect of the costume depends. Every particle of unnecessary fulness has been eliminated, and the fashionable woman would no more think of having wrinkles in her lingerie than in her gown. Slenderness is the effect most sought for, and every garment that tends toward this is bound to have the seal of approval. In model No. 3996 we have an illustration of an extremely practical and easily constructed pair of one-piece open knickerbocker drawers, which is one of the latest developments along this line. The model is fitted at the waistline by means of darts, which insures the proper snugly fitting hip. The garment closes in the back by means of buttons and buttonholes. The leg is gathered into a band, preferably of beading through which ribbon may be run. The garment may be tied below or above the knee, and if the latter method is adopted, the model provides for cutting the drawers in shorter length. Nainsook, cambric, long-cloth, cross-bar and dimity are most used for this purpose and in undergarments of all description wash ribbon will be found the most serviceable and economical investment.

These drawers are designed for the woman of any waist measure from twenty to thirty-six inches, price 10 cents. The twenty-four-inch requires for the making one and seven-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch, or one and three-quarter yards of material forty-five inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards of beading, and two and one-half yards of ribbon.

ONE of the newest and most practical developments in petticoats is now being shown in the shops. The upper portion of the skirt is wash silk, generally white, while the flounce is of lawn that matches either the color or trimming of the gown, and is simply buttoned onto the skirt. In this way, considerable time is saved, not to mention the money question, as a girl may have a flounce especially designed for wear with every frock, and still not be at all extravagant. The flounce

AMONG the pretty novelties in nightgowns that have been brought out this season is the gown of dotted swiss, which is a welcome change from the robes of plain material that we have had with us for so long. Another fancy is to have the gown of nainsook or batiste and the yoke and little sleeves of dotted swiss. Making the yoke and sleeves of corresponding material is one of the new and distinctive styles, and the bride-to-be should not neglect this fact in making her trousseau, as this is a time above all others when every new fad is seized with avidity. This is an especially pretty idea when worked out in all-over embroidery or valenciennes lace, and with the sleeve

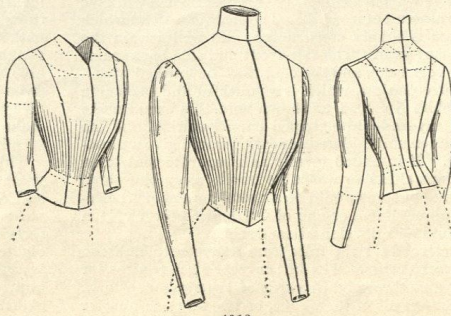
may be elaborated with rows of lace and insertion, finished with tiny ruffles of the lawn, and makes a nice piece of sewing to take up during the summer afternoons when it is really too warm to exert oneself any further. A flounce of heliotrope lawn finished with ribbon-run beading at the top, and ending in a pretty bow at the left side, might be worn with a linen gown of the same shade, and would give the wearer the delightful sense of being decidedly smart and up-to-date.

hanging free in kimono style or gathered into a band of ribbon-run beading. The chemise type of nightgown, which slips over the head, has taken the place of the old-time variety except among the most conservative, and is a far more comfortable style of garment. It also allows a greater variety in the trimming and is far easier to make, taking just about one-half of the time. The cross-bar garments, while hardly new enough to be called a novelty, are nevertheless included among the new styles, and are excellent for general wear. The use of lace or embroidery medallions gives an extremely pretty effect, quite out of proportion to the amount of work.

THE great diversity of styles in favor at the present moment made it possible for every woman to be becomingly gowned. Never before have such widely different types enjoyed the popular fancy at the same time, making it utterly impossible for the woman who gives a little consideration to her good and bad points to make anything but a good appearance. The Empire style is still popular, though not in the exaggerated form of its first appearance. The Dagobert gown is one of the extreme fashions that may find its way into the wardrobe of the American woman, but modified, as most of the styles are, as only the ultra fashionables would adopt the gown as presented at the present time. As shown now, the garment is cut something on the princess lines with only a suggestion of the waistline, and fits closely over the hips. The skirt portion is plaited or gathered in soft folds, and falls in gracefully around the feet. The lower part of the gown must necessarily be of some soft material, such as chiffon cloth, marquisette, soft silk or even

one of the new supple broadcloths. Any suggestion of stiffness in the fabric would ruin the effect of the frock, which is one of soft and artistic lines. The waist portion, which is generally fitted by means of the under-arm seams, is finished at the neck with a tiny pointed yoke of lace, or sometimes worn low, but showing only a small space of the neck exposed. This part of the frock is richly embroidered, spangled, or finished in some way, to suggest the idea of medieval splendor, as, for instance, one of the models recently shown, which was of a peculiar shade of light-brown satin covered with heavy gold embroidery, with the skirt portion of the finest and most supple weave of broadcloth of a corresponding shade. The joining of the parts was concealed by a heavy round gold girdle which was knotted in front, and fell almost to the feet and which was finished with heavy tassels. The fashions for the future are a trifle unsettled as yet, and as suggested, the style may be accepted in a modified form, but so far it has been only an experiment.

ONE of the greatest complaints of the stout woman is that the unlined shirt-waist, which looks so well on her more slender sisters, is unsuited to her, as it shows her too abundant flesh. With a well-cut lining similar to No. 4010, shown above, this danger is eliminated, and, made of cambric or long-cloth, would serve as a corset cover with excellent results. This design is cut with side-front and side-back seams, which makes the fitting an easy matter for the home sewer. Many different styles of neck finish are provided and the garments may be opened front or back. A close-fitting one-seam sleeve is given, with a dart in the lower part which insures a well-fitting wrist. A high collar is also provided if the open neck is not desired. For the slender woman, too, a lining of this description would be extremely serviceable for wear under a waist of sheer material. Lawn would be an excellent fabric for this purpose, as it is thin and cool.



4010

This lining is designed for the woman of any bust measure from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, price 10 cents. The thirty-six-inch size requires three and three-eighths yards of twenty-inch, two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six, or one and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

THE woman who intends to spend some part of her vacation traveling should not neglect to provide herself with one or two thin silk waists in a dark color, as nothing takes the fresh look from a washable waist sooner than a train. The waists should, whenever possible, match in color the suit they are to be worn with, and pongee, foulard, China and India silk are the fabrics most liked for this purpose. Collars and cuffs of sheer linen will do much toward lightening the too somber effect, and many pretty and dainty ones may be made by the woman who is handy with her needle.

WHAT FASHION FAVORS

Smart and Practical Models



3993

FOR young girls' parties and similar festivities it is somewhat difficult to find a model a little out of the ordinary that is smart and yet does not make the youthful wearer appear too old. Such a design is illustrated in No. 3993, which is certain to please the mother and will undoubtedly appeal to the young girl. The novel shaping of the over-blouse makes it very becoming and may be made of all-over lace or embroidery. The shirred sleeve is very pretty in soft, sheer fabrics, and may be finished in shorter length, while for heavier materials the bishop sleeve is more practical. The prettily shaped round yoke gives a becoming line when worn low, and the material which is joined to it may be tucked or gathered. The skirt is cut in five gores, gathered at the top, and joined to the waist.



3993

This dress is designed for the miss of fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year-old size requires four and three-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch, with one and five-eighths yards of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, or eight and three-eighths yards of twenty-four-inch, five and five-eighths yards of thirty-six, or four and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide, with two and one-eighths yards of insertion and four and three-eighths yards of braid.



3865

IN PREPARING the summer wardrobe of the young girl, a light-weight practical coat should not be omitted, as there are many cool days when a garment of this description will give just the required amount of warmth. The coat (No. 4020) which is illustrated here is simply constructed, and well within the ability of the home sewer. The side-front and side-back seams make the fitting very easy, and the coat may be finished with a notched collar or collarless, which is a youthful and becoming fashion. With skirt No. 4023, as shown here, this would make a smart suit in gray-and-white striped flannel suiting, and the coat set of white linen embroidered in scarlet would give a pleasing note of color. If intended merely as a separate coat to be worn with different skirts or washable frocks, navy blue serge trimmed with brass buttons would be a useful and modish selection. In repp, piqué, linen, or one of the many pretty cotton suitings, this would also develop attractively.

This coat is designed for the miss from fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year size requires for the making four and three-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and five-eighths yards of forty-four, or two and one-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide.



4020



4020-4023



3865

ANOTHER pretty and effective method for the use of flouncing is pictured above in model No. 3865. Every year this material gains in attractiveness, and many and varied are the garments designed for their use, among the daintiest of which are those intended for children and young girls. There is something particularly youthful and girlish about the dresses where embroidery is used, which is a fact that the mother who believes in keeping her daughters suitably and simply clothed will appreciate. While the surplice effect of this waist and the straight flounce make it especially attractive, nevertheless plain fabrics may be used with excellent results. The waist fastens in the back. A one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve which may be finished in elbow length, or the regulation sleeve are both provided, and the dress may be worn with high or open neck. The skirt is gathered, which always proves becoming to the girlish figure. Gingham, percale, chambray or cotton voile would be serviceable materials for common use, while batiste, mull, dotted swiss or Persian lawn would be a dainty and girlish dress for nice wear combined with embroidery or cluny lace. This would make an attractive frock in a soft, sheer white material, combined with embroidery, and worn over a pale pink or blue slip.

This dress is designed for the miss from fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year size requires nine and one-half yards of twenty-four-inch, six and one-quarter yards of thirty-six, or five and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, with twelve and three-eighths yards of insertion. Or, with waist and skirt of flouncing, four and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, seven and one-eighth yards of flouncing eleven inches wide, with six and three-eighths yards of insertion.

FOR THE YOUNG GIRL

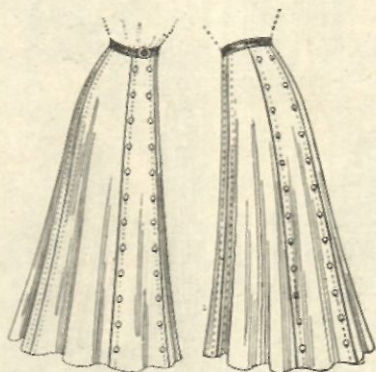
for All Occasions



3978

THE popularity of the semi-princess dress shows no signs of abating, and no more comfortable or sensible fashion has been advanced in recent years than this simple method of joining the waist and skirt, and forming practically a one-piece garment. One of the greatly favored variations of this type of dress is the panel front, an illustration of which is shown here in No. 3978, and offers such a wide and pleasing variety in the way of adornment. The waist tucks are stitched the entire length, and the skirt is six-gored, tucked to correspond, and stitched to the hip line. The panel front may be cut out to form the open neck, and two styles of sleeves are provided: the full-length bishop, or the one-seam leg-o'-mutton, that may be finished in shorter length. The bishop sleeve with pointed cuff is one of the latest varieties in sleeves and is especially pretty in soft materials. The panel front offers an excellent field for embroidery or braiding and may be made as elaborate as desired. Pale-blue linen embroidered in white as shown in the illustration, would be a smart and practical frock. For common use, the prettily striped ginghams and figured percales make good-looking and serviceable dresses, and require but little trimming. A band of embroidery outlining the neck and finishing the sleeves is all that is needed. Plain-colored chambray or wash poplin are other pretty and inexpensive fabrics that may be utilized in the development, and may be depended upon for their well-wearing qualities, and, moreover, offer attractive possibilities for hand embroidery.

This dress is designed for the girl from fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year size requires for making seven and five-eighths yards twenty-four inches wide, five yards of thirty-six, or four yards of material forty-four inches wide.



4023



4023-3721

A SMART, up-to-date, and still practical skirt is an essential feature of the young girl's wardrobe, and the design No. 4023 which is pictured here fulfils all of these requirements. The construction is very simple and the skirt may be closed at either front or back. The model is six-gored, with a panel front and back, and a tuck at each side seam turned in slot-seam effect. Navy blue or brown serge makes a good material for general utility wear, and white linen always looks well and seems particularly suitable. Mohair, panama, repp, piqué, galatea or one of the effective cotton suitings would be a good investment, and if the material selected is washable the panels might be braided in some simple design of the same color, which would be an inexpensive and attractive garment.

The skirt is designed for the miss from fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year size requires of material without distinct up and down, three and seven-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch, or two and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide; or two and five-eighths yards of material fifty inches wide, with distinct up and down.

The waist No. 3721 is particularly adapted for wear with this skirt.



4017

A FEW simply made dresses of thin material ought to be included in every girl's outfit, as there are many festive occasions during the summer that demand a frock of this description. Model No. 4017 is an excellent design for this purpose, and shows the revival of the fichu, which is always a quaint fashion, and looks unusually well on the growing girl, as it softens and broadens the shoulder and gives a good line to the figure. A choice of two styles of sleeves is given, the one-seam leg-o'-mutton, or the bishop sleeve, which may be finished in elbow length. The skirt is gathered and joined to the waist in semi-princess style. If a plain development is desired, the ruffles that finish the skirt, together with the fichu, may be omitted. Lawn, batiste or gingham is suggested.

This dress is designed for the miss from fourteen to eighteen years of age, price 15 cents. The fifteen-year size requires, with fichu, five and five-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch, three-eighths yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, fifteen and one-quarter yards of insertion and fourteen and five-eighths yards of edging. Or, six and five-eighths yards of twenty-four-inch, four and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch, or three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, and nine and three-quarter yards of insertion.



4017



3978

THE number of plain, serviceable wash dresses that the growing girl requires is really appalling, and the mother who does her own sewing will find that the dress (No. 4014) illustrated here will meet her requirements in every respect. The model is cut in one piece, that is, there is no joining to the waist and skirt, and takes but a short time to make. The box plaits front and back, while a rather severe style, give a certain air of smartness and simplicity that is unusually becoming, and the child may romp and play to her heart's content in a dress of this character, without thought of ruffles or delicate laces to tear and rip. This design is unusually useful, as a perfectly plain or dressy little frock may be realized from the same model. Two varieties of sleeves are provided, the one-seam leg-o'-mutton being quite as important a feature of the new frocks for the little girls as for the older, and the bishop sleeve, which is always a pretty and suitable style for children. The low neck is provided for, and is very comfortable on a warm day, or the little Dutch collar may be hand-embroidered and makes a becoming neck finish. Red-and-white figured percale with red leather belt, and a touch of hand-work in a corresponding shade on this collar would make an attractive and serviceable little frock, that would be well able to stand the many tubbings that it would be sure to require. For daintier development pink batiste, with fine embroidery insertion, would be inexpensive and dainty. The box plaits may be slashed underneath, and a soft ribbon drawn through and fastened at the side with a rosette and ends.

This would be especially charming in a frock of white India linen, trimmed with embroidery insertion as illustrated, and worn with a pale pink sash.

This dress is designed for the girl from four to twelve years of age, price 15 cents. The nine-year size requires four and one-half yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and one-quarter yards thirty-six, and two and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide.



4014



3987



3984

SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE

Latest Developments in Frocks



THE making of dresses for the little tot appeals to every woman, and the most exquisitely dainty frocks can be developed from the sheer inexpensive washable materials, such as batiste, mull or swiss. Fine hand-run tucks and valenciennes lace are all the trimming that is needed, and nothing could be more simple and suitable for the little girl. The model (No. 3987) which is pictured above, is an extremely useful design, as realized in gingham, calico, chambray or percale. It would be a well-wearing and sensible little dress for the hard usage that a child is almost certain to give, while, made in soft material, it would be a very becoming frock to the small wearer. The waist may be cut out to form the square neck, and the skirt tucked or gathered. The styles that prove popular in ladies gowns, whenever practical, are adapted and modified for the children, and the one seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve may be included in this class. It is a change from the bishop sleeve, which however, is always worn, and always looks well. The cap which is to be used with the leg-o'-mutton sleeve is a pleasing feature, and for the child to whom the more severe shoulder line is unbecoming, this will prove an effective compromise. This season the embroideries are so attractive that they are used whenever possible, and this design is an excellent one, as both the skirt and sleeve caps may be cut from this fabric with excellent results, while for the remainder of the dress white batiste might be used. The use of the colored slips that are now so popular is a dainty and inexpensive fashion. A white mull frock, hand-tucked, and trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion as illustrated and worn over a pale pink slip, would be a sweet and dainty dress. The simply made soft pink ribbon rosette tacked at neck and belt would add a finishing touch to the garment.

This dress is designed for the little girl from two to eight years of age, price 15 cents. The four-year size requires three and one-half yards of twenty-four inch, two-and-one-half yards of thirty-six, or two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with four and three-eighths yards of edging and four and one-half yards of insertion. Or one and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with two and one-quarter yards of flouncing sixteen inches deep, and three and three-quarter yards of insertion.

ANOTHER simple and practical design is shown here in (No. 3984), which offers many possibilities in the variety of trimming. A pretty selection for the simpler style would be a white gingham with double-ring dot of sapphire-blue, with the straps and bretelles finished with blue-and-white feather-stitched banding. For playtime, dark blue calico would be excellent, as this color will not show the soil and consequently could be worn for a longer time without laundering. A one-seam leg-o'-mutton or bishop sleeve may be used in full or elbow length and the skirt gathered or plaited, a style which is particularly becoming and smart. The woman who embroiders might develop an exquisite little frock in white linen with the rounding neck and bretelles buttonholed in pink cotton, and belt, band and hem briar-stitched in the same color. Challis, chambray, percale or swiss would be appropriate and dainty materials, trimmed with valenciennes lace or embroidery, while one of the prettily striped galateas with belt and straps of embroidery would be both stylish and practical for general wear.

This dress is designed for the girl from six to fourteen years of age, price 15 cents. The nine-year size requires five yards of twenty-four-inch, three and one-eighth yards of thirty-six, or two and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide with three and three-quarter yards of braid.



3984

Back view of 4014

ALTHOUGH chiffon cloth has heretofore only been considered suitable for the garments of women or young girls, one of the models shown recently for the very little folk, was a coat of this fabric. The well-wearing qualities of this material are in direct contrast to its gossamer appearance, as it will last a great deal longer than many another fabric of far heavier texture. The coat in question was of such a pale shade of blue as to appear almost white, and it was mounted on a thin silk lining of corresponding shade. The body portion was entirely plain, as this part was completely covered with a rounding cape collar of the chiffon cloth which reached to the elbow, finished with an edging of two widths of valenciennes lace, and a double row of insertion. The skirt portion was accordion plaited, with two tiny ruffles on the bottom trimmed to correspond with the collar, and the rather full sleeves were simply gathered into a shallow band which was finished at the edge with lace. The whole effect of the coat was sweet and dainty, and entirely suitable for the small wearer. The same idea might be carried out in silk mull in either white or color, and would make a charming and inexpensive coat for the tiny girl.

For common use, shepherd's-check coats in black and white are very smart, and give excellent service, while blue serge has a well-established hold that never has been replaced.



3987



3990



4008

STYLES FOR CHILDREN

and Coats for Summer Wearing

EVERY mother takes the greatest pride and pleasure in making dainty little frocks for her tiny daughter, and now that embroidery flouncing is so much used, many sweet and attractive dresses may be made in a very short time. The construction of a frock of this character is necessarily simple, and the design (No. 3990) shown here would make a pretty dress in its simpler development for morning wear, while as a dressy frock it has many attractive possibilities. Hand embroidery always seems particularly appropriate for children's dresses, and the novel shaping of the bertha affords an excellent field for this mode of embellishment. The straight lower edge of the skirt makes it especially desirable for flouncing or bordered goods, the latter, of course, being used only for the older children. The dress is gathered front and back, and joined to the yoke, which is well shaped, and if the bertha is not desired is pretty enough in itself to form an attractive finish for the frock. The sleeve is gathered into a band and can be in elbow length, and provision is also made for the open neck, by a slight cutting out of the yoke. If worn with the Empire belt the dress is shirred, and the belt sewed over the shirrings. For the baby of six months, nainsook is probably the most popular, while long-cloth or cambric is in great demand. For this age the simpler the dress the better, and with tiny yoke and ruffle of embroidery on the skirt, headed by a band of valenciennes lace, would be the most suitable and practical development. The older child might have the dress in sprigged dotted Swiss, mulls, batistes or lawns for nice wear, while calicoes, ginghams, percales, linens, chambrays or galatea would be found serviceable and well-wearing fabrics for common use. Bordered materials are extremely effective, and in some of the smaller flowered designs could be used to great advantage in this model. Children are always intensely interested in their party frocks, and for the mother who is on the lookout for a novel idea for a dress of this description, this is an excellent suggestion.

This dress is designed for the little girl from one-half to five years of age, price 10 cents. The four-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of twenty-four inch, two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six inch, or two and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, with two and seven-eighth yards of edging, and three and one-half yards of insertion. Or three-quarters of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide, with two yards of flouncing twenty-five inches deep, with three and three-quarter yards of insertion.



4005

FOR dressy little frock in soft, sheer materials, the model pictured here (No. 4008) is especially adapted if made with the low neck and the prettily-shaped bertha. Silk mull, batiste, Swiss or cotton voile are pretty and dainty materials for a dress of this purpose, while in its plainer development it is an excellent garment for every-day hard service, and could be developed in gingham, chambray, percale, calico, galatea or challis. The waist is gathered front and back, and joined to a square yoke. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve may be used, or the regulation sleeve, which may be finished in shorter length. As the skirt is straight, this allows the use of flouncing or bordered goods, which is an attractive and simple method of construction. Valenciennes or Cluny lace would be a very suitable trimming if the frock is intended for nice wear, while cotton soutache or feather-stitched braid would be appropriate for the simpler development, as this sort of trimming is easily applied, and yet forms an effective finish.

This dress is designed for the girl from six to fourteen years of age, price 15 cents. The nine-year size requires four and five-eighth yards of twenty-four inch, three and three-eighth yards of thirty-six, or two and five-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide, with five and three-eighth yards of insertion, three and seven-eighth yards of wide edging, and two and one-eighth yards of narrow edging.



3990

FOR the many cool and cloudy days during the summer a light-weight coat will be found a great comfort and convenience, and ought to be included in every girl's outfit. If intended merely for summer wear, linen or pongee would be a practicable selection, but the busy mother who has not a great deal of time to spare will perhaps rather spend her energies on a garment of light-weight woolen fabric that will also be suitable for wear in the fall. The design shown here (No. 4005) is a decidedly chic and novel little coat and nevertheless is of extremely easy construction, and offers no difficult problem for the home sewer. The garment is cut with only front and back, with a two-seam sleeve, which may be finished with or without the cuff. The slashed collar is a pleasing variation of the popular model, but it may be made perfectly plain or omitted altogether, and the neck bound with silk or edged with braid. Shepherd's check, serge, broadcloth or piqué are all suitable materials.

Brown worsted, with a brown and white striped tie drawn through the slashed collar, would be both becoming and practical.

This coat is designed for the girl from four to fourteen years of age, price 15 cents. The nine-year-old size requires three and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven inch, two yards of forty-four inch, or one and three-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide, with one and five-eighth yards of ribbon.



4008

4005

NOW that the elder girls have dropped the fad of borrowing styles from their brothers, the fashionable little girls have taken it up. However, they are not content with simply getting their ideas from them, but boldly wear the reefers and plain roll-brim sailors of their brothers, with, it must be admitted, charming results. The mannish cut of these garments, together with the tight sleeves, gives the little girl a decidedly smart and trig appearance if the rest of the clothes are in keeping. The plain, one-piece box-plaited dress worn with a leather belt is the most appropriate style, and the shoes must be of the square-toed, fairly heavy-soled variety, that are, moreover, comfortable and hygienic as well. If the child's hair does not curl naturally, she is no longer tortured by having it put up in "crimps," as the straight cut, uncurled head still retains its sensible popularity, all of which is well suited and strictly in keeping with this type of dress. The wearing of bloomers in place of petticoats is, of course, not a novelty, as this field was invaded years ago, and the comfort and freedom it has given to countless little girls can not be expressed. Think of what it means to a child to be able to climb trees, make mud-pies or join in some other form of amusement, with no thought of the petticoats and ruffles to tear, or the after scoldings from an exasperated mother! Do not deprive the little girl of one bit of fun, so by all means make her some bloomers of strong washable material, that will be well able to withstand plenty of rough usage, and let her romp and play to her heart's content. Not only is it a great time-saver for the mother, but the children will be healthier, happier, and far easier to manage, as a child requires plenty of good, rollicking times to use up its surplus energy, and is never any the worse for a little dirt, which can easily be washed off anyway, and can not do a bit of harm if the child is suitably and sensibly dressed, and it is a well-established fact that nothing is more appropriate than bloomers.

FASHIONABLE AND PRACTICAL GARMENTS

For the Younger Girls' and Boys' Summer Outfit



4002



3981

IN MAKING a coat for the small girl, a good, practical model that presents no problem for the mother is the first consideration. While a certain amount of style is excellent, still it is not essential in children's garments, and the wise woman will take care to select a well-wearing fabric and simple design. Model No. 4002 is a strikingly novel little coat, that has splendid style, and is moreover easily constructed. The shaping of the cutaway front is one of its most pleasing features, but in developing the coat for an infant, this may be omitted, as the style is more suitable for the older girl. Two varieties of sleeve



4002

are given: the regulation bishop sleeve or the one-seam tuck sleeve which is a pleasing variation and would look exceedingly well in silk. The coat is cut with a center-back, seam and the flat style of collar is always becoming to the small wearer. For the tiny tot, a white coat is the first choice, and serge is excellent for this purpose on account of its well laundering qualities. Brilliantine is also largely used, and is cool and comfortable for the little one during the warm months. A simple trimming of braid or silk folds is sufficient trimming, as these small garments can not be too simple.

For the older girl, shepherd's check is always smart, and blue serge and brass buttons is a combination that never loses favor.

The coat is designed for the little girl from six months to eight years of age, price 10 cents. The four-year size requires with tuck sleeves, two and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, one and five-eighth yards of forty-four inch, or one and one-half yards of material fifty inches wide, with four and three-quarter yards of braid. With bishop sleeves, two and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, or one and five-eighth yards of forty-four-inch, with one and one-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide.



4011

ALTHOUGH there is not the great diversity of styles for the small boy that there is for his sisters, nevertheless, there are many smart models designed, among which is No. 4011, that is shown here. The model has the regulation bloomers, which are a part of every boy's costume, and has a removable shield. The sleeves may be plaited at the wrist or gathered into a band. As every mother knows to her sorrow, a boy is very hard indeed on his clothes, and after deciding upon the style of the garment, a woman's next thought should be as to the wearing qualities of the material. Galatea is very good for this purpose, as it does not tear or rip easily, and launders extremely well. Percalé, linen, piqué and repp are all strong, serviceable fabrics for this purpose. Navy-blue-and-white striped percale and white linen collar finished with band of plain blue linen and blue braid, and a leather belt, would make an attractive suit.

This suit is designed for the boy from two to eight years, price 15 cents. The four-year-old size requires three and five-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, two and seven-eighth yards of thirty-six, or two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, and three and three-quarter yards of braid.



4011

THE bretelle dress is always worn, and offers many different trimming effects. This is a style of garment that is universally becoming, and, moreover, takes but a little time to make. One pretty and effective method of developing this model (No. 3981) would be to make the skirt and bretelles of corresponding material, and the waist portion of lawn or batiste. This charming little frock may be made in either of two styles: the practical, every-day type, or "frilly" and dainty for nice wearing, but it will give excellent satisfaction, whichever way is decided upon. The fronts and back are

gathered at the top and joined to the yokes, which are to be omitted, if the square neck is preferred. The choice of two styles of sleeves is given, the leg-o'-mutton or the bishop sleeve, and either one may be finished in shorter length. The bretelles need not necessarily be used, and the effect of the plain dress is very pretty. For general wear, tan and white figured percale with the bretelles and squarely cut neck, finished with pipings of brown lawn, is suggested as an attractive combination. Gingham, chambray, galatea and piqué are largely used for dresses of this character, and give the best of satisfaction. If the mother is planning to add another dainty frock to her daughter's wardrobe this is a splendid model for flouncing, as the skirt is straight at the lower edge, thus making it also suitable for bordered goods.

This dress is designed for the little girl from four to twelve years, price 15 cents. The nine-year size requires four and one-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch, three and one-quarter yards of thirty-six, or two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, with six and seven-eighth yards of braid, three and seven-eighth yards of wide edging, five and one-eighth yards of narrow edging, and seven and five-eighth yards of insertion.



3981



4011

YOU
Have Read a
"NATIONAL"
Advertisement
Before, but
YOU Have
Never
Answered.

Yet if you would answer one advertisement, if you would write for just one "NATIONAL" Style Book, if just ONCE you experienced the satisfaction—the Delight of Stylish, Becoming "NATIONAL" Garments, if you would make the trial once, we won't ever need to advertise to YOU again.

And so we say to YOU—to every reader of this magazine, why not just NOW write for YOUR free copy of the Great "NATIONAL" Style Book. Or Better Still: Make a trial order of these two new designs.

Waist No. 4571, a Dainty Lingerie Blouse of sheer Batiste with the fashionable Dutch Collar and Jabot. Waist is finished on each side with Irish Crochet and Swiss Embroidery insertion. A thoroughly up-to-date New York Model. Sizes 32 to 44 bust; white only.

Skirt No. 4740, of Imported, All-Wool Voile, black only, made with thirteen gores and with double inverted plait in sheath effect at side; Satin Trimmed. Sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure, 36 to 44 inches front length.

Combination Price Waist and Skirt \$11.47; with Heatherbloom Drop Skirt attached \$13.24; or if wanted with Taffeta Drop Skirt \$15.47. We pay express charges.

These are sample "NATIONAL" values. Your "NATIONAL" Style Book will show you others—will show you every new style in all kinds of apparel for Summer wear, including hundreds of New York's best styles in Lingerie, Dresses and Tub Suits from \$3.98 to \$19.98; Ready-Made Skirts, \$3.98 to \$19.98; Wash Skirts, up to \$6.98; Waists up to \$8.98; Petticoats up to \$9.98; Hats up to \$12.98; and also the famous "NATIONAL" Tailored Suits Made To Your Measure of silks and other materials for Summer wear. Prices \$7.50 to \$35.

Isn't it WELL worth while to stop now and write for your "NATIONAL" Style Book today?

The "NATIONAL" Policy:

The "NATIONAL" Guarantee Tag—our signed Guarantee of satisfaction or your money back—is tied on every "NATIONAL" Garment.

We pay Postage and Expressage to all parts of the World.

National Cloak and Suit Co.

204 West 24th Street, New York City

Mail Orders Only No Agents or Branch Stores

ECONOMICAL

The staple Half-Wool Dress Fabric

15 cts. per yard 22 inch

25 cts. per yard 36 inch

DANISH POPLAR CLOTH

Trade Mark

ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best staple dress fabric on the market.

Adapted to almost every use to which dress goods are applied. For evening or party gowns, especially for children and misses, be sure to see the light shades—all made by new and special processes bringing out the natural lustre of the wool. For street and school wear see the dark shades, of which the black and three Navy blues are fast and will not crock. All the fast blues have white selvages. Made in a full line of light and dark shades. Laundering is easily done and improves the goods.

Fast Blues and Black are just right for Bathing Suits.

If you cannot secure these fabrics from your home retailer, write us, and we will tell you how and where to get the goods.

JOY, LANGDON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, Boston and New York.

\$5

EXPRESS PREPAID

LADIES' PANAMAS

These are Exceptionally Fine (No Trimmings)

Here is a photograph of one of the many jaunty styles that these fine Panamas can be shaped into. They are Especially suitable for Seashore, Camping, Traveling, Golfing, Boating, Vacation and Out Door Wear. We import them from South America through Port of Galveston. Made of closely woven Panama straw, quickly convertible into any shape or trim; our price \$5. Sold elsewhere for much more.

Money refunded if not exactly as represented. Send for free Illustrated style folder. Address

HOUSTON HAT CO., Houston, Texas

AutoMasseur REDUCES 40 DAY FREE TRIAL FOR BOTH SEXES

So confident am I that simply wearing it will permanently remove all superfluous flesh that I mail it free, without deposit.

When you see your shapeliness speedily returning I know you will buy it.

Try it at my expense. Write to-day.

PROF. BURNS, 1300 H, BROADWAY, N. Y.



4022

DAINTY GARMENTS

For the Little Folk

A STYLE of bonnet which deserves mention is the one-piece cap that is fitted to the head by ribbon run through buttonholed slashes, and has a prettily shaped revers which turns back from the face. This cap is daintier when tiny sprays are embroidered over it, but the edge may be simply buttonholed. Fine mull is a pretty material for a cap of this description, but a little silk one should be worn under it, as mull alone is not warm enough.



4022

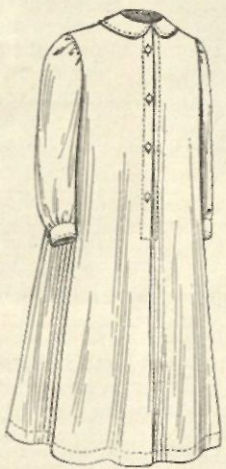
THE making of a baby's dress is something that every woman takes the greatest interest in, and while there can not, of course, be many styles for this type of garment, the use of different laces and embroideries will do a great deal toward relieving the monotony.

The dress (No. 4022) which is pictured above has a yoke back and front of fine tucks and is joined to the gathered skirt portion which is tucked at the lower edge. The shorter sleeve, which is provided for, is very charming on the plump baby arm, and is cool and comfortable for the little one during the warm weather. Hand embroidery always seems particularly well suited for these little garments, and the mother who has the time to spare could embroider a band to outline the yoke, taking good care, however, to select a design of forget-me-nots, or a similar small flower, as, needless to say, heavy work would be decidedly out of place in this instance. Nainsook, mull, batiste and cambric are the materials most used.

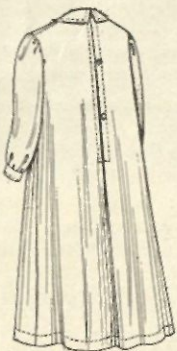
This dress is in one size, price 10 cents. It requires two and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch, or two and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with two and seven-eighths yards of wide edging, and one and one-eighth yards of narrow edging with two and five-eighths yard of insertion.

NO DOUBT every woman realizes what a difficult task it is to put a coat on a very young baby, as the little arms will persist in twisting the wrong way, which renders the task doubly hard. To relieve such a difficulty a combination wrap and bonnet has been designed that will prove a boon to mothers. This garment is cut in one piece, and shirred to join the cap portion. This in turn is gathered as an ordinary bonnet would be, and makes an attractive frame for the tiny face. As a gift for a new arrival, nothing could be more useful and dainty, and will be sure to please the mother, not to mention the inestimable comfort it will give the baby in protecting the head and back from drafts. White albatross and cashmere are excellent materials, and the cap should be lined with China silk for warmth. Many women prefer to keep the baby's belongings all white, and other mothers like the old fashion and time-honored custom of "blue for girls and pink for boys," and in making the wrap this fact should receive consideration.

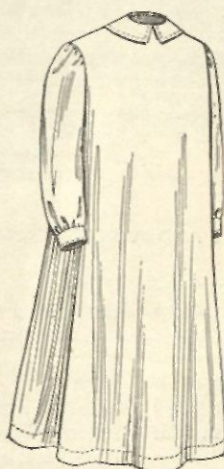
IN PLANNING the small girls' outfit, dainty underwear should not be omitted from the calculations, as this is an important feature, especially so to the small girl, for at what age does not the eternal feminine take a deep interest in frills and furbelows? Every mother takes the keenest delight in making these dainty little things, and the petticoat (No. 3975) which is illustrated here is a charming adoption of the princess effects in underwear that have played such an important part in the lingerie of her mother and older sisters. It is particularly suitable for wear under French or Empire frocks, as the plain fitted front is a positive requirement with this type of dress. In construction, it is very simple, being cut with a princess front and side-front. The back is in regulation length, with a full skirt portion joined to it by a belt. Cambric, longcloth, nainsook, or dimity, would be suitable materials, and trimmed with embroidery and ribbon beading, would make a dainty and serviceable petticoat that would gladden the heart of any little girl. The woman who is deft with her needle might embroider a simple design at the top of the panel in some small flower. Lawn or China silk in this model would give excellent



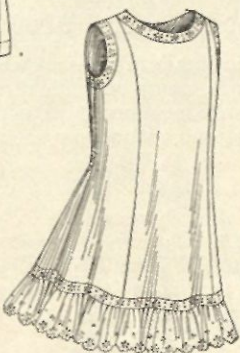
4024



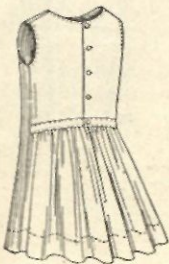
4024



4024



3975



3975

ways gives a dainty touch to underwear, and in this case a frill of valenciennes lace would prove a pleasing substitution. Longcloth, cambric, batiste, mull, crossbar and dimity are all suggested as suitable materials for the development.

This nightgown is designed for the little girl from six months to five years of age, price 10 cents. The four-year size requires two and seven-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch, or two and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

FASHIONS change in children's shoes with almost as great a rapidity as in the older folks, and to keep the little ones strictly up to date in footwear would cause a considerable outlay of time and money. Fortunately, however, this is unnecessary, as overdressing destroys a child's greatest charm, which is simplicity. The suede shoes which have been so largely worn are now made, from the baby's first little shoes, to the heavier soled ones of the older children, and may be had in ankle ties or in the regulation shoe. Brown, gray and black suede are equally good style, and of course the white buckskin is still enjoying its well-deserved popularity. The bronze kid or calfskin is another variety that has recently made appearance, and harmonizes beautifully with almost any color of frock. Of course, the socks or stockings must correspond in color to the shoes,

and silk is preferred for nice wear, but the fine cotton and lisle are very pretty indeed, and are more durable. For the morning wear the young folk may have white socks, with black-and-white checked tops, and black ankle ties or oxfords, and the same idea can be carried out in tan.

service as a slip to be worn under a lingerie dress which is an economical and dainty item that ought always be considered in the making of children's clothes.

This petticoat is designed for the little girl from one to ten years of age, price 10 cents. The four-year size

requires one and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-quarter yards of material forty-five inches wide, with two and five-eighths yards of edging and three and one-quarter yards of insertion.

Very sweet and dainty are the small mushroom hats that are worn by the little girls this summer. Trimmed with tiny flowers, such as roses, daisies, butter-cups or forget-me-nots, and rosettes of light-colored ribbon, they are intensely becoming, and when worn with the pretty filmy summer dresses, the small maiden presents a charming and picturesque appearance. The little poke bonnets are another quaint style that has been revived, and, with the exception of the lined chiffon facings, are trimmed in the same manner as the mushroom, with flowers and ribbons.

The small boy has not been neglected in the way of head gear either, and the most rakish hats with a decided roll as the left side are designed for his use. These come in white straw with black or red band and binding.



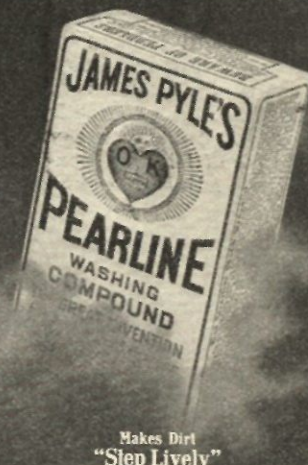
4022



DELICATE and Dainty Summer Wash Fabrics must be handled carefully in the Wash.

It's the Rubbing—not the Wearing—that shortens the Life of most Fabrics and the more Delicate the material—the greater the Harm that Rubbing does. The Wash-Board is the Summer Garment's worst enemy.

This Summer try washing those things you really care about in the "PEARLINE WAY"—without Rubbing—hence without Wear and Tear to the Clothes. PEARLINE Loosens all the Dirt and Rinsing carries it away, leaving your Clothes Fresh—Clean and Sweet Smelling.



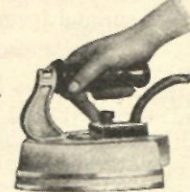
Makes Dirt "Step Lively"

—the Modern Soap

Every Household Can afford to use a Pelouze "Universal" Iron

The economical iron—guaranteed to save from 20% to 50% in current over other electric irons. The only iron in which the current and temperature can be controlled at the iron by a simple movement of the hand while ironing.

No odor
No dirt
No danger
Simplicity itself



Keep Cool and Comfortable
Ironing Made Easy

Better results are obtained with the Pelouze iron than by any other, as point and edges are always the hottest—heats in half the time required by other irons—handle and top never get hot. No stand required—simply tip iron back until it rests on end or handle—saves constant lifting. Each iron furnished with cord and attachment plug ready for use. Every iron guaranteed.

The Pelouze iron costs a trifle more than less efficient irons but will save enough in current to pay for itself the first year.

Insist on getting a Pelouze iron from your dealer—if you cannot, we will ship, express prepaid (U. S. only), your choice, a 4-lb. traveling and sewing room iron or a 6½-lb. household iron for \$3.75. If not perfectly satisfied after using the iron, money will be returned. Write for booklet, "Ironing by Electricity," and send name of your dealer.

Pelouze Electric Heater Company,
411 Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
Inquiries from dealers solicited.

100 ENGRAVED WEDDING INVITATIONS \$7.00

Each additional Hundred \$2.00. Delivered anywhere in United States. Highest quality, latest styles. 100 engraved Visiting Cards \$2.00. Shaded Old English, \$2.00. Samples on request. GEO. W. SEXTON, Stationer, 1255, 126 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE ECONOMICS OF DRESSMAKING

Garments that Are Suitable for Maternity Wear

By KATHARINE CLINTON

THE garments which it is absolutely necessary to provide specially for maternity wear are the outer ones. A long coat for street wear and, for daily use, a separate skirt which is adjustable are the two garments that you need more than anything else. A wrapper and a house dress are necessary, too, and the latter it is desirable to have present as much as possible more the appearance of a dress than of a wrapper.

The designing of these garments receives a good deal of attention nowadays. Women are anxious to be provided with styles which, while specially designed to conceal the figure, yet are not pronouncedly different from the prevailing styles. At the present time the vogue of the Empire styles makes the task comparatively easy. Indeed, many of the Empire styles now being generally worn are exactly suitable without any change whatever. I refer to the gowns having a rather high waistline and the soft gathered skirts. The long, loose-fitting coats, too, which are always good style, are appropriate for this use just as they are ordinarily used. The shirt-waists used are exactly those that are ordinarily worn except that the waistline is not gathered and stitched to a band. Wrappers and house dresses, too, may be selected from current styles, the preference being given to those which have sufficient fullness.

The separate skirt intended to be worn with shirt-waists is the garment which has to be specially designed for maternity wear. Everybody is familiar with the gathered skirt provided with extra length which may be let down from the top at the front and sides. The fullness of these skirts at the waistline is adjusted by a tape run through a casing. The casing, of course, has to be moved according as the skirt requires to be let down. This type of skirt is very practical. Just because it is so well known, I have chosen instead to call your attention in this article to a box-plaited skirt, which is adjustable similarly in both the hip-size and the length.

The dress which I have illustrated on the fourth figure has also special features of adjustableness. These will be explained when the dress is under consideration in its turn. In discussing these garments I shall omit largely the general dressmaking instructions and limit the discussion more closely to those features in construction which belong to garments made for this particular purpose. The accompanying diagrams illustrate the particular feature of adjustableness in each garment.

Plain materials and simple trimmings are in the best taste for any of these garments. The simple development suggested in the figure drawings give an excellent idea of what good effects can be obtained in this way. As usual, the materials that have been chosen for developing the garments of our lesson are materials which may be obtained inexpensively. Also, the construction of each garment is extremely simple. You will be able to make any of these very successfully yourself. Dressmaking with summer materials is always a comparatively easy task. Each of the garments illustrated, however, is appropriate for developing in warmer materials for fall or winter. In discussing each garment I shall suggest various materials and kinds of trimming. The quantities required will be given, and from these the cost of each garment can be estimated.

The Separate Coat

THIS is essentially a summer coat as it has been illustrated here. It is suited for being made unlined and of the lightest weight materials. Rajah is the material in which it is shown here. The other most appropriate materials are pongee and shantung, panama, mohair and brilliantine, also light-weight broadcloth and taffeta and linen. It is appropriate to trim this coat with an all-over braided design on the yoke and cuffs or with a simple braid outlining them. Again, lace motifs might be applied on the yoke and cuffs, or a lace collar might be worn over the plain yoke.

The model has three plaits in each side of the front. In the back, there is a seam in the center and two plaits on either side of it. The back yoke is shaped like the yoke in front, and is without a seam in the center. The length of the coat measuring from the base of the neck in the back is fifty-six inches. It might be cut shorter, if desired. It is provided in the pattern with length for a hem at the bottom one and one-half inches deep, and for similar hems down the front edges. The sleeve is gathered at the top and has three plaits at the bottom. The pattern provides an extra piece which I have omitted in

this drawing. This is a cape and sleeve cap cut in one and designed for cutting out of all-over lace.

Now, a few dressmaking points: In the front pieces baste the plaits and the hems on the front edges, then baste the top to the bottom of the front yoke. In the back, baste the center-back seam, then the plaits, then baste the top to the bottom of the back yoke. Next baste the shoulder seams and the under-arm seams. When you try on, the front edges just meet. Alteration for fitting is made at the shoulder and under-arm seams.

In braiding the yoke, first remove it from the body of the coat. And if you first line it with light-weight crinoline it will have more body, and it will take the braiding much better. In making the sleeve, first braid the cuff, then attach it to the sleeve, then fell a lining over the cuff on the inside. When the sleeve is sewed in, fell a lining over the yoke. This is cut by the yoke patterns. Then the armhole seams are bound. The seams of the coat should be pressed flat open and each edge bound.

It requires to make this coat ten and three-eighth yards of twenty-two-inch material. If forty-four-inch material is used, only six and a half yards will be required. Generally it will be found that though the wider widths cost more, the saving in yardage is enough to make the cost of the whole considerably less. The quantities just mentioned are those required for the coat in fifty-six-inch length. For making the coat in forty-inch length, from two to two and a half yards less would be required. All of these estimates are for the woman of medium size, that is, of thirty-six-inch bust.

The Shirt-Waist and the Separate Skirt

ANY style of shirt-waist is suitable for maternity wear. The one in our illustration has been chosen at random. The only peculiar feature about it is the treatment of the waistline. Illustration 2 shows how it is finished. Gather the waistline at the back between the points marked by perforations in the pattern, and run another gathering thread half an inch above it. Baste the gathers over a tape or ribbon half an inch wide, trying it on and adjusting it on the figure and leaving long enough ends of the ribbon to be carried to the front and pinned or tied. This ribbon or tape is sewed on the inside of the shirt-waist, and it is stitched only as far as the gathers across the back. It must not be stitched as far as the under-arm seams. The tape is designed to hold the back of the waist neatly adjusted, and it is fastened underneath the loose fronts. The fullness of the shirt-waist in front is held in by the skirt, or by the petticoat.

Otherwise the tape may be stitched on the outside of the waist, and be fastened over the fullness of the waist in front, holding it in.

The shirt-waist has tucks on shoulders and down the back, and a shaped band stitched flat over it round the neck, the band being first seamed separately at the shoulders. In the center front the effect of a box plait is obtained by a tuck at one side and a stitching of the same depth from the edge of the fold. The sleeve is made in two pieces. The collar is detachable, and is sewed to a separate circular chemisette, its closing being made in the back where the edges lap and button.

The shirt-waist may be made of any desirable material. White and colored wash materials are the most practical for daily use. It is desirable, if you wish to obtain the effect of a costume, to make up one waist in silk the color of the skirt. The chemisette

and collar it would be nice to make of net or lace, and of course it need not constantly be worn.

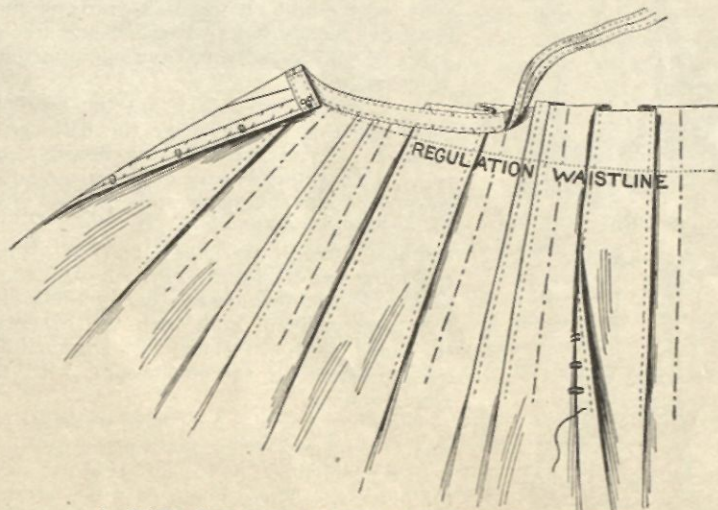
The skirt illustrated on the same figure has some excellent features. It consists of box plaits and groups of two single plaits, there being in each half of the skirt three box plaits and two groups of single plaits. The skirt has five gores.

In regard to length, it may be adjusted by being let down from the top at the front and sides. (Illustration 1.) Fully three inches are allowed for this in the center front.

In regard to width over the hips, the skirt may be let out by altering the underfolds of the box plaits. (Illustration 1, where the original position for the edges of the box plaits are marked by lines of dots and dashes.) In order to make this adjusting easy, the edges of the box plaits are not to be stitched down, but are to be stitched separately and tacked to position temporarily. At the center back, where the placket is made, the box plait edges are stitched permanently to position.



A COAT IN RAJAH AND A SHIRT-WAIST AND SKIRT



1. WITH THE BOX PLAITS OF THE SKIRT LET OUT

The belt is simply a straight band, and for this purpose ribbon belting is the best. Instead, however, a straight lengthwise strip of the goods may be used, the edges being simply turned under once, and stitched separately from skirt. (Illustration 1.) Cut the belt in two pieces sufficiently long for letting out, and stitch them permanently at the back edges as far as the center of each box plait. The rest of the belt should be felled to the desired position (Illustration 1), and the ends lapped in front. The pattern gives a belt of the regulation size. You of course must cut one as much longer as you desire.

The upper edge of the skirt is best left cut, and neatly overhanded if the material is likely to fray. If the skirt is worn before it requires to be let down, the extra material above the belt is simply to be folded over on the wrong side with quite neat effect.

In making this skirt, as in making any other skirt, the finishing of the bottom is done last of all. The skirt must be correctly adjusted on the figure at the waistline and over the hips. It must be let down or raised as necessary to have it correctly balanced, and it must be fastened to position on the figure. Then, while you stand with it on, have some one mark it round the bottom the desired even height above the ground. This is done by measuring with a card, holding the card upright with one end touching the floor, and having a notch in the card mark the height you desire. Then set pins in the skirt all the way round in line with the notch in the card. It is much easier for the person who does the marking if you stand on a table. Afterward, remove the skirt, cut it evenly a little below the markings, and add a facing on the inside.

It requires to make this skirt nine and three-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch material, and for the forty-four-inch width materials, six and seven-eighth yards are necessary.

The Empire Dress

THE adjustable features of this dress are made clear by the small diagrams. It is made over a French lining, the front seams of which are not stitched, but are finished so that they may be laced as desired. The body portion and the skirt portion are attached by a belt except in the center front, which consists of a loose gathered portion reaching from the neck to the hem. This may be worn loose, or held in by a plain belt buttoned to either side front, or it may be held in by a crushed girdle.

The construction of the dress is quite simple. It closes at the left side front, and the body lining closes in the center front. The body lining and the dress are made separately, then the dress is slipped to position over the lining. The two are held together at the neck and at the armholes, and, if desired, the Empire belt may be tacked to the lining at the back and sides.

Illustration 3 shows the dress in high neck and with a collar. Another way of finishing the neck is with a little lace yoke and collar, or again, with a removable chemisette and collar. Besides the sleeve of the figure illustration, there is a full-length two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which may be used with the shirred cap sleeve or without it. Also, there is the regulation bishop sleeve gathered into a small cuff.

The skirt is provided with a sweep and with extra length in the front and at the sides, for the dress is designed for indoor use. There is no reason, however, why this length must be kept if a shorter length is preferred. Light dotted silk is represented in the figure drawing. Plain self-color fabrics such as cashmere, voile or albatross would make the dress effectively in a different style. It could then be made with the small lace yoke and collar, and, if made in walking length, it could be worn with a separate coat for street wear. Wash materials can be used for making the dress for indoor use.

In making up the garment the body lining is made first. This is basted, front seams and all, and fitted exactly like any dress lining. Then the bastings are removed from the shoulder seams and the front seams, and a bias facing is stitched under each edge of the front seams. Then the shoulder seams are basted again and stitched. To make the eyelets, mark the positions for them, laying the proper edges together, to have the eyelets correspond. Run a thread in a circle, marking the outer edge of the eyelet, and having the thread catch the material and the underfacing together. Then punch the hole in the center and buttonhole the edge.

If the open neck is to be used, cut the lining according to the perforations and turn the cut edges into small hems, finishing them separately from the outside.

Make the outer portion, fitting it over the lining. Sew the shoulder seams plain, then press them open and shirr them. Underface the left edge of the side-front opening. Gather the lower edge of the body portion and baste it to the top of the belt. When the side and back gores of the skirt are basted, gather the top of it and baste to the bottom of the belt. Then, last of all, baste the front portion to position, and gather its neck edge. Add a straight underlap extension on the left edge of the front portion, having the extension extend down into the skirt.

Baste the dress to position on the lining round the neck and armholes, then try on. The Empire belt may be stitched to the body lining, or it may be finished separately with a lining felled to it on the inside. In any case, in order that the dart seams of the lining may be freely laced and unlaced, the belt has to be free from the body lining and to be finished with a belt lining for about two inches from the front edges. (Illustration 4.)

If the open neck is to be used, cut the outside front straight across the top according to perforations given in the pattern. Gather the top and run another gathering thread the depth below it of the insertion you intend to trim it with. Baste the edges of the insertion over these shirrings, stitch the lower edge, then cut the material away from underneath the insertion. This part is finished quite separately from the lining. The insertions down the edges of the side fronts also are stitched to the outside portions separately from the lining.

If a lace yoke and collar are to be used, apply the yoke as a facing to the lining, then cut the lining away from underneath it. Then stitch the collar to the neck of the dress, leaving, of course, the left end beyond the shoulder seam free. This is suggested in Illustration 4, where, however, the plain gathered front is the one used.

Make the shirred cap sleeve by sewing the seam under the strip of insertion plain, then shirring it on either side of the seam where the edges of the insertion will come. Baste and stitch the insertion to position, then cut the material away from underneath.

This cap sleeve you may wish to make up over the full-length leg-o'-mutton sleeves. You will find this an easy task. Make the leg-o'-mutton sleeves separately. They are two-piece sleeves. Make the seams, and trim the edges neatly and overcast them. Finish the cap sleeve separately, lower edge and all, then slip it to position over the full-length sleeves. The notches in each of these will be your guide for placing them correctly together. You will find that the upper edges of both are the same size, so that you can simply pin them together, and baste them together smoothly, then gather the top of the sleeve.

Baste the sleeve to position by matching its notches with those in the armhole. Pin it to position first, then baste the ungathered under part. In basting the gathered part hold the inside of the garment toward you, and turn the top of the sleeve partly out so that you can more easily distribute the gathers evenly. When you try on the sleeve the inside seam of the leg-o'-mutton sleeve should fall in line with the thumb when the arm is allowed to hang in repose.

The dress should be fastened with tiny hooks and thread loops. Buttons should be sewn on either end of the belt, so that the belt strap across the front may be used or not, as desired.

For a woman of thirty-six-inch bust measure, eleven and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material are required to make this dress. With thirty-six-inch material, nine yards are required, while six and seven-eighth yards would be required in making up material forty-four inches wide. Two and three-quarter yards of lace insertion will trim the dress as it is illustrated, while a yard and a half of lace edging will finish the lower edge of the sleeves.

The Wrapper

THE wrapper as it is illustrated has an open neck, and flowing sleeves in elbow length, and it is shirred and stitched to a stay in Empire waistline. The pattern provides a removable chemisette and collar and long sleeves gathered to a cuff. When these are used, the wrapper is suitable for use as a house dress. It may be left quite loose without being shirred to a stay, and it may also be shirred at the regular waistline, but this latter style is not so desirable.

To make this wrapper for summer wear, use thin silk or mercerized cotton, or any of the thin wash materials like lawn and dimity. For a warmer garment, albatross and challis and heavier silks are good materials. For the trimming bands, silk should be used on silky materials, and on the wash materials a similar material to that the wrapper is made of. Of course, contrasting colors may be used.

In making the wrapper, stitch first the tucks in the shoulders in the back and in each front. Then baste the shoulder seams and the under-arm seams. When you try on there can be little alteration needed. The shoulder and under-arm seams may need to be let out or taken in.

There are perforations in the pattern indicating where the waistline shirrings should be made. Shirr along this line of perforations and one and one-eighth inches above it. Turn over once the long edges of the stay, basting them. Then pin the stay to position underneath the shirrings, pinning at the center back, at the under-arm seams and where the gathers begin in front. Next baste and stitch down each line of shirring.

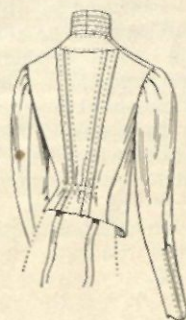
The trimming band for the neck and front edges is in two pieces, there being a seam at the center back. Press the edges of this seam flat open, then turn under once the long edges of the trimming band, basting them neatly. Turn under once similarly the neck and front edges of the wrapper. Then apply the band flatly, pinning the edges together first, then basting and stitching each edge smoothly.

In making the flowing sleeve, use an even bias width for the trimming band. Apply it according to directions already given, then sew the sleeve seam. When the sleeve is gathered and sewed in, and its edges are overcast or bound, the shaped trimming band is added round the armhole. This is first seamed at the underarm, then its edges are turned under and basted. Then the band is slipped over the sleeve to its position, and basted and stitched.

KATHARINE CLINTON will be pleased to answer any questions on dressmaking topics. A stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed. Address KATHARINE CLINTON, care of THE DESIGNER, 14 Vandam Street, New York City, New York.



A WRAPPER AND AN EMPIRE DRESS FOR INDOOR WEAR



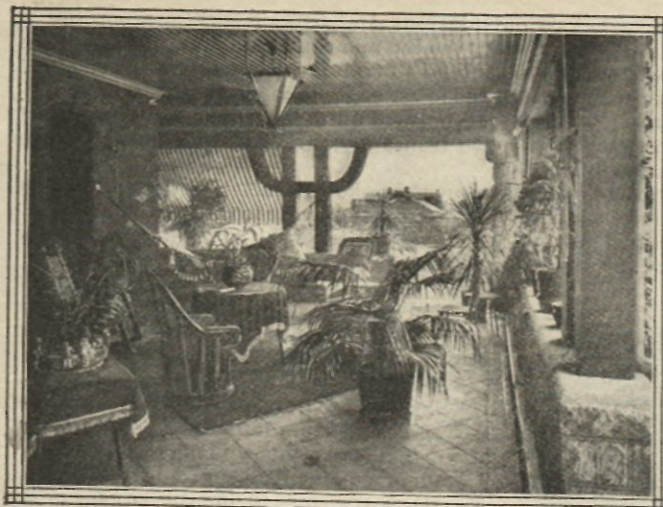
2. HOW THE WAISTLINE IS FINISHED



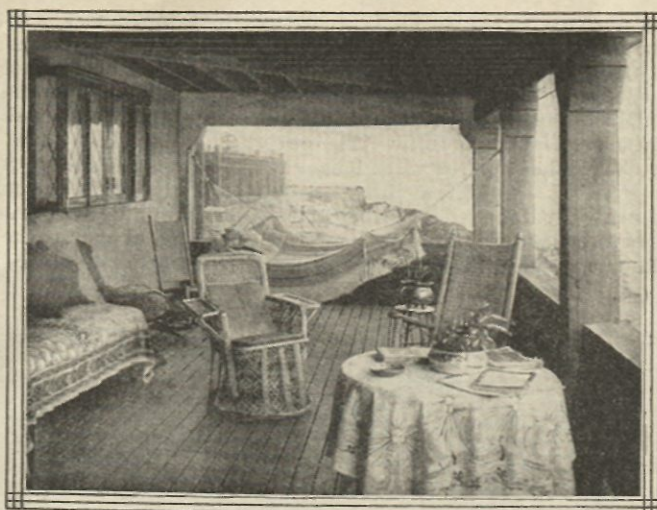
3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE FRONT OF THE DRESS



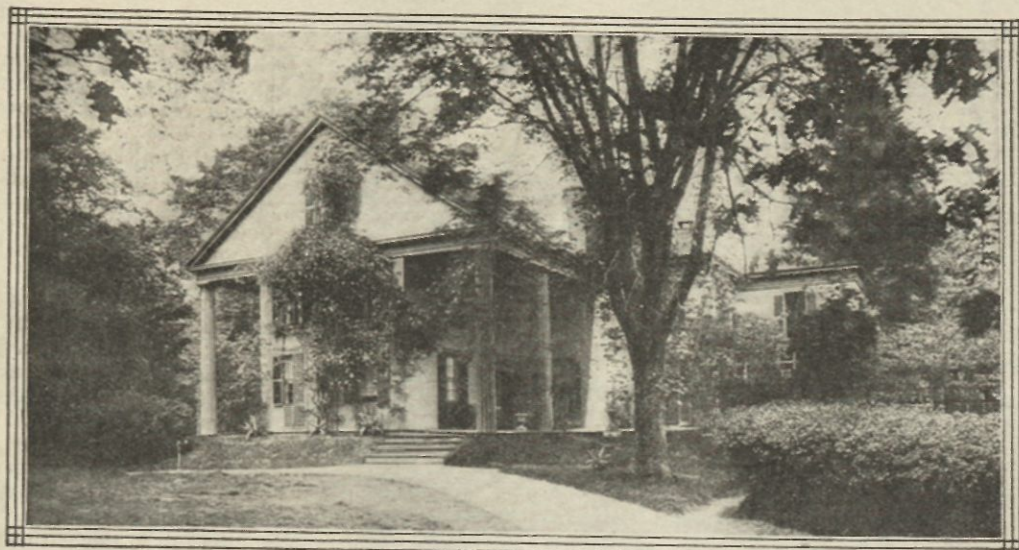
4. HOW THE WAIST LACING IS LACED



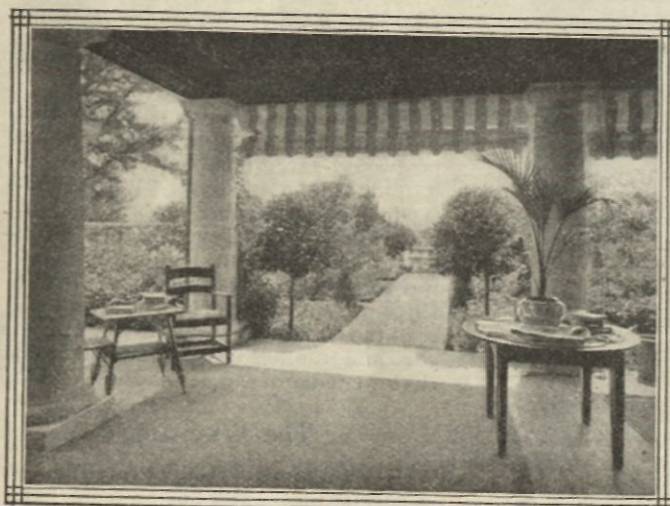
IN EVERY SENSE A LIVING-ROOM—YET OUT OF DOORS



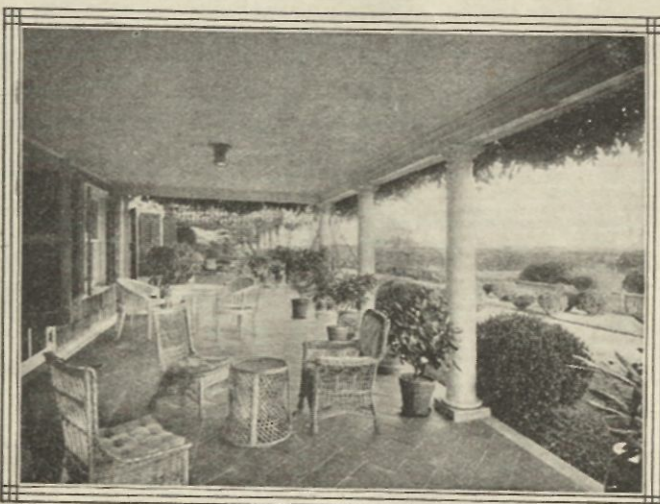
A COZY ARRANGEMENT FOR A SMALL PORCH



THE TWO-STORY, OLD-FASHIONED PORCH NEVER LOSES CHARM



PLAN YOUR PORCH SO THAT IT AFFORDS THE BEST VIEW



WICKER FURNISHINGS ARE BOTH PRACTICAL AND ATTRACTIVE

LIVING ON THE VERANDA

By GUY BOLTON

SINCE Americans have been learning to live out-of-doors more and more each summer for the last twenty-five years, the porch has acquired a new importance. In its modern development it is no longer the narrow platform with roof and pillar of varied pattern, which was formerly added to a house with much the same idea of decoration that is represented by a ruffle on a woman's gown; it has become a commodious room which must be appropriately furnished. But not every one has learned how to make the most of the porch. Too often this delightful intermediate region, which is not altogether outdoors and not altogether indoors, is neglected; its possibilities are not studied. A rocking-chair or two may be taken out and a bundle of straw mats added; perhaps a plaited hammock will be hung in a short arc conducive to spinal curvature, but for comfort, or that beauty which is esthetic comfort, there is no thought whatever.

A glance at the porch of the hillside bungalow reveals not a bare, uncomfortable platform outside a front door, but a delightfully appointed living-room. There is an inviting air about it, a sense of seclusion combined with a feeling of spaciousness. It looks cool and comfortable—it suggests light, flower-scented breezes and iced lemonade. These are the general impressions, and having once gathered them, we come down to details: there are flowers in boxes; vines clinging to the posts; plenty of cushions; a seaman's hammock,—splendid offspring of an unworthy family,—and tables and lounging-chairs which look as if they belong there, instead of having been borne forth from the hall and living-room.

It is one of the first principles of house decoration that furniture ought to be adapted to the use of the room in which it is placed, and to that room only. Dining-room chairs have an office different from living-room chairs, and until we revert to Roman indolence at our supper tables, or to Puritan primness in our drawing-rooms, the furniture must necessarily be differ-

ent. But this creed, which most of us profess and practise in our houses, we forget when we emerge on the porch. There is to be seen a nucleus of "porch chairs," designed apparently with the sole object of appearing so unattractive and uncomfortable that no one would think of stealing them if they were left out all night. This slim rank is usually reinforced by kitchen chairs or hall chairs (always the most uninviting), which are brought out grudgingly one by one as the party on the porch increases in number.

Furniture, hospitable in amount and cozy in arrangement, may be seen in the deserted drawing-room, but the old thrifty tradition still clings to the porch. The proper appearance for the porch is to be almost bare. I think if some one with plenty of time will investigate the petty-larceny records, there will be found small justification for this condition in the usual plea that anything "good" would be stolen. A large rocker would be a painful encumbrance for a depredating tramp, while the table, plants, or even the leather cushions will be comparatively safe. It is not a bad plan, however, to have a locker seat in which these last-named can be bundled while the master of the house is performing the sacred rite of "locking up." Fear of theft is certainly not a reasonable excuse for giving our porches—which should have the most hospitable—the most inhospitable appearance of anything about our house. The damaging effect of weather is the next plea, and it is here that advice may be offered which, if followed, will force the advocate of bare porches to fall back within the citadel of tradition.

The consideration of greatest importance in the construction of "outdoor" furniture is the resiliency of the wood. Hickory is, therefore, better than almost any other of our native woods and not only can it be used for the framework, but the inner bark stripped from the tree at certain seasons of the year may be dried, cut into strips about a half-inch in width and then plaited for covering seat and back. The canvas-covered



ANY ONE can use the Hot Point Electric Iron, because it is perfectly safe and simple. One end of the cord attaches to any light fixture. On the other end is a switch plug.

Putting in and taking out the plug controls the amount of electric current and regulates the temperature.

Shortly after the plug is inserted the iron is hot. From then on you will not need current more than half the time.

The regular household iron weighs 6 lbs., but you never have to lift it—when not in use simply tip it up on the broad end. The stand is attached.

The heat all goes into the ironing. You need no holder. Take it to any room, too; or out onto the porch.

Endorsed by Electrical Experts Throughout the Country

The Hot Point Automatic Iron cannot be overheated. Therefore it cannot possibly start a fire. If you forget to pull out the switch plug the automatic device does it for you.

The Hot Point Standard Iron is exactly the same as the Automatic except the automatic control.

Our Binding Guarantee

This guarantee is good until July, 1910. It is printed right on the box. If you have any trouble the Lighting Company or Dealer will make your iron as good as new.

When you go to your Lighting Company or Dealer ask to see the HOT POINT IRON, or order direct, mentioning THE DESIGNER.

We deliver one to any part of the United States at the regular retail price of \$5.00 for a 4, 5 or 6-lb. STANDARD, or \$6.00 for a 6-lb. AUTOMATIC.

Be sure to give voltage. If uncertain, call up your Lighting Company.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC HEATING CO.

Main Office and Factory: Ontario, Cal.
Eastern Factory: 63-65 W. Washington St.,
Chicago, Ill. Send order to nearest point.

Vudor Porch Shades
Will Make Your Porch Cool, Shady, and Comfortable on the Hottest Day.

They keep out the glare and heat of the sun yet leave the porch airy and breeze-open. Vudor Porch Shades are made of wide strips of linden wood, firmly bound with strong seine twine and are artistically stained with weather-proof colors. They last for years. Vudor Porch Shades cost from \$2.25 up, according to width, and a porch of ordinary size can be completely equipped with them at a cost of from \$5 to \$10.

Write for Booklet and Name of Local Dealer

We will send you free, upon receipt of a postal card request, the beautiful Vudor booklet, fully describing and illustrating, in actual colors, Vudor Porch Shades and Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks. With the booklet we will send you name of dealer in your town.

ROUGH SHADE CORPORATION, 239 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

ANTI-SAG SCREEN DOOR BRACE

STRAIGHTENS UP ANY DOOR
CAN BE APPLIED IN A MINUTE.

FOR SALE BY ALL HARDWARE AND SCREEN DOOR DEALERS.

MANUFACTURED BY F. EDW. SNYDER, MASSILLON, O. U.S.A.

BY MAIL 25 cts. AGENTS WANTED.

DAISY FLY KILLER

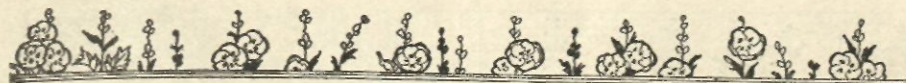
placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 50 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS, 180 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUST OUT

Low priced, 3-lb. mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150¢ to Agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free.

U. S. MOP CO. 633 Main St., Leipsic, O.



sailor's hammock will survive a drenching as well as a sail, while willow lounging-chairs, whether painted or natural wood, withstand the most severe weather uninjured.

These willow chairs are indeed the ideal porch furniture; not only chairs, but tables, sofas and stands, for nothing looks nicer than a porch furnished throughout with willow or split bamboo. When furniture of this kind is used, it is a good plan to hang the porch with bamboo shades—the familiar Japanese curtain that makes such a pleasant rustle in a gentle afternoon breeze. These are inexpensive—costing only about one-half as much as awnings, and being in many ways more satisfactory. A good scheme to be observed in hanging them is to have the cleats on which the ropes are wound fastened below rather than to the side of the shade, for then when these are down the ropes hold them against the veranda posts and prevent violent swinging. This same split bamboo is excellent for porch mats, although not perhaps so soft or pleasant to walk on as are grass mats. With wooden floors it is, of course, unnecessary to lay mats at all unless a more homelike, livable appearance is desired, but an increasing number of verandas are being floored with brick, tile or cement, and in such cases floor coverings are essential. These need not extend over more than a small amount of the entire space, and they certainly should not be placed where there is a direct line of passage from steps to entrance, as one portion of the mat will then quickly become worn, while the rest remains almost new.

In our sumptuous age it is not merely of "the porch" one must speak, but of "porches." It is commonly said that, excepting children, we have more of everything than had our forefathers. It is debatable whether more of money means more of happiness, or more of art-culture better taste, but at least we may say that more porches mean greater opportunity to enjoy fresh air and sunshine. On every hand we see evidence that the "summer dining-room" has come to stay, while the up-stairs veranda and "outdoor sleeping-room" enlist their advocates in numbers accountable, no doubt, to the fervid spirit of our great hygienic war.

FOR the benefit of those about to build new houses, it may be said that the ideal location for the summer dining-room is to the southeast. Of course, all discussion of points of compass must depend upon aspect. It is only a general principle that can be stated. The hot western sun, which hangs so low on the horizon as to render awnings practically useless, is very disturbing at late afternoon, while sunshine at the breakfast table is a delight. As to dimensions, the dining-porch is best from ten to fifteen feet square, and it is well to arrange it against a wing of the house which will afford shelter from prevailing storms. The living-veranda may be as windswept as you please, but the dining-veranda is another matter.

The up-stairs porch possesses many advantages: no possible intrusion by strangers, a freer sweep for the breeze, and no doors that have to be opened in the mosquito barricade, if you live in a mosquito country. There are any number of things to be said for the up-stairs porch, but if you are a hygienist you won't need any other argument than that it enables you to sleep out-of-doors. "Night is a dead, monotonous period under a roof; but in the open world, with its stars and dews and perfumes, it passes lightly." Such was the verdict of Robert Louis Stevenson after his night among the pines of upper Gévaudan, and that opinion is shared by an ever-increasing body of people. To those who spend their days in the confinement of an office, it is indeed the gospel of health.

In furnishing the outdoor sleeping-room, we shall find nothing better than willow, but here some cushions made of a flowered chintz should be added. They give a delightfully fresh, comfortable look, which is generally lacking in these Spartan chambers. The appearance to be guarded against—and those who appreciate the subtle relation of thought and health will guard against appearances as they do microbes—is that of a consumptive's porch in a hospital. Like our grandmothers, who thought that for medicine to be efficacious it must be nasty, the modern hy-

gienist seems to embrace discomfort as the boon companion of health; while, on the contrary, the comfort and beauty of one's surroundings have the greatest effect upon individual peace of mind, and, therefore, peace of body. When an artist tells you that Nile-green is a restful color, or that vermilion is an "uneasy" color, he is not talking nonsense. Observe his caution in buying wall-papers and you may save doctors' bills.

The bed that is to be used in the sleeping-room may either be one of the sailor's hammocks aforesaid, or any small, compact spring couch. It is better to avoid upholstered furniture, as the dampness will easily get in, while more undesirable than all other forms of bed is the bunk that folds into the wall. I have frequently come across one of these, ingeniously devised and constructed by some "fresh-air fiend" who did not realize that his bed ought to have fresh air as well as himself. It is a great mistake to fold bed linen inside a couch in the house; but outside, where it may have absorbed the dampness, it is almost suicidal. This seems sufficiently evident to make its mention unnecessary, but I have heard the argument used by one of the practitioners of this folding-bed system that it helped the effect of neatness and kept the clothes "nice and dry!"

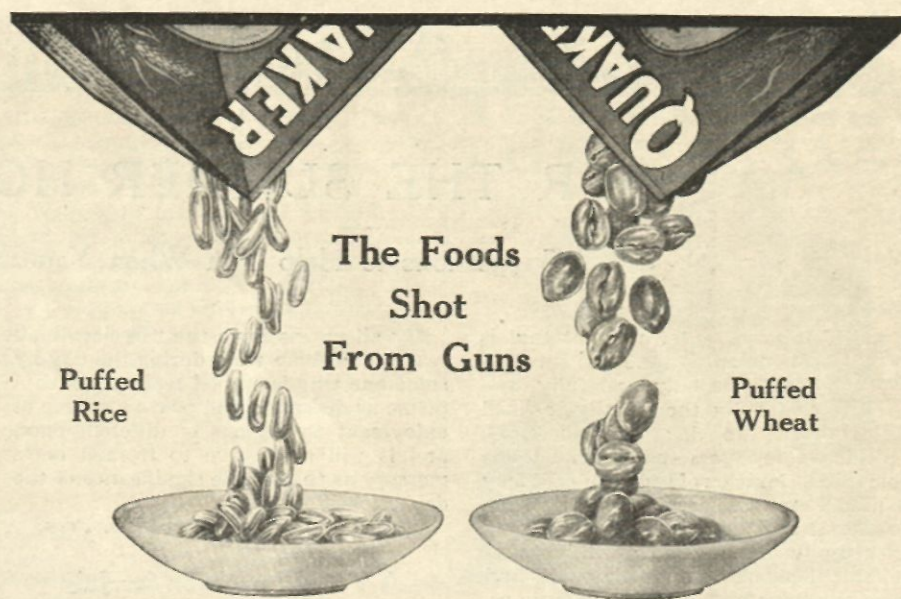
PERHAPS it will be well to say something on the form and design of porches, for the benefit of those about to build. All depends, or should depend, upon the architecture of the house, for too often one sees startling incongruities—"bed-post" columns in front of an otherwise pure Colonial design, or a Swiss chalet possessed of a porte-cochère of Greek Doric outline!

For the shingled or clapboarded house, seen chiefly throughout America, nothing serves better as a veranda post than a wooden column of Roman Doric design. Since these are so simple, and in a measure possessed of little definite architectural character, they are suitable for all such houses, while the other "orders" are not. The Ionic column, both Greek and Roman, the Corinthian and even the Greek Doric columns are appropriate for Colonial work. Any of these columns with patent lock joints are made in all sizes, and if bought from the manufacturers are much cheaper and better than when turned out in local mills. Cornices and shingled roofs, or flat tin roofs, flanked by railings, are both correctly used to surmount any of these columns. If there is an up-stairs veranda, the lower columns should be slightly heavier in appearance than the upper ones. Plain square posts are satisfactory for any but Colonial houses. Square posts for the Colonial house must be supplied with the cap and base of a pilaster.

There are many forms of porch railing which may be adopted with any of the above-mentioned posts; perhaps none is better or more practical than the simple, white-painted, stick railing, made up of vertical strips one and one-eighth inches to one and one-half inches square.

A TYPE much used is the shingled rail, but this is not a very happy choice where columns are set on top of it, since it necessarily shortens them to an ugly proportion. If shingled railings are used the posts should be shingled too, and nothing is more satisfactory than this if the porch is to be enclosed either with winter sash or mosquito netting, since it gives a square-finished surface to fasten frames against. With shingled rails, care must be observed to leave an opening at the floor that will allow water to run out. A general pitch toward the steps is not sufficient precaution against accumulating moisture and the consequent rotting of the lower line of shingles. One scheme much in vogue is to have no railing, but to place flower boxes between the porch columns. This looks well if the veranda floor is near the ground. Otherwise it gives an appearance of insecurity which is so far justified as to be an absolute danger if young children are in the habit of playing about the house.

If you have a porch that offends your eye by its transgression of any of these simple principles of good design, do not let it disturb you. Some vines can easily be trained that will make the most unsightly "bed-post" support as beautiful as could be desired.



A Million a Month

At this writing the sale on Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice exceeds a million packages monthly.

It has almost doubled in the past three months. Every day, apparently, some ten thousand new homes adopt them.

All over the country, one is telling another about these enticing foods. And the others tell others.

Before the summer is over, perhaps a million new homes will enjoy them. Won't you let your home be one?

Chosen by Three in Four

At our New York lunch room we serve ten kinds of cereals—all our own make—to hundreds of people daily.

We serve all without preference, and all at one price—15 cents per dish. For our object is to learn what people want.

Of each 1,000 people who take ready-cooked cereals, 747 take the foods shot from guns.

Only one-fifth as many take Corn Flakes, one-tenth as many take Wheat Flakes, one-eighth as many take Breakfast Biscuits.

Our patrons are mainly men—men who want foods that are real and substantial. These are the foods they choose.

That indicates clearly that three homes in four will want puffed foods when they know them.

Puffed Wheat, 10c

Puffed Rice, 13c

Except
in the
Extreme
West

These are the foods invented by Prof. Anderson, and this is the curious process:

The whole wheat or rice kernels are put into sealed guns. Then the guns are revolved, for sixty minutes, in a heat of 550 degrees.

That fierce heat turns the moisture in the grain to steam, and the pressure becomes tremendous. Then the guns are unsealed. Instantly every starch granule is exploded into a myriad particles, so the digestive juices act promptly.

The kernels of grain are expanded eight times—made four times as porous as bread. Yet the coats are unbroken, the shapes are unaltered. We have giant grains, crisp and delicious, ready to melt in the mouth.

The Children's Choice

If we had a lunch room where children were served, it is probable that nothing but these puffed foods would sell.

For the great crisp grains, to the children's taste, are the most delicious foods in existence.

Prove this on your table—hear what your people say. Serve Puffed Wheat one morning and Puffed Rice the next.

One of these foods will be your breakfast forever, if you let your people choose.

Try it tomorrow—order a package now.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

Made only by The Quaker Oats Company

FOR THE SUMMER HOSTESS

Suggestions to Help You When You Entertain

ANY form of entertainment that is calculated to take one into the open is usually gratefully welcomed by the socially inclined hostess during the "dog days"; therefore, a picnic where favors and a menu taken from the Declaration of Independence may be used, may serve as a happy suggestion for a Fourth of July celebration.

Naturally, the first move will be to select the picnic site, invite the guests and name the hour and place of rendezvous. It is advisable to keep the affair entirely simple and informal. If preferable, the hostess may have the guests assist in spreading the cloth and arranging the edibles; or she may take an assistant with her for that purpose, leaving the guests to amuse themselves while the table is in course of preparation, thereby having the feast a complete surprise from beginning to end. Half of the fun of picnicking is in sitting on the ground around an improvised table; therefore, a raised table and seats are not desirable. A couple of boards laid on the ground will form a smooth surface for the cloth.

Use miniature American flags generously, by way of adding color and patriotic sentiment to the affair, and let them form the chief decoration of the cake which may grace one end of the table. For the center decoration have a pyramid of mystery-boxes, equal in number to the guests, in the shape of cannon-balls stacked as soldiers stack them, surmounted by an American flag and with a narrow, red-white-and-blue-striped ribbon leading from each "ball" to a place. The balls need be nothing more elaborate than round paper candy-boxes, which may be purchased for a few cents from a confectioner and gilded with gold paint which is quickly applied and which dries quickly. At the end of the feast each person may draw a "ball" from the pyramid by the ribbon attached, and this "ball" should contain one of the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who represented the original State from which the guest came. Upon hearing the signers' names there will be much fun created in guessing the States they represented, for few persons remember the names of all of the signers and their individual States. This method of guessing is a good jog to one's memory.

Dainty individual *bonbonnières* in the shape of cocked-hats, similar to those worn by the Continental soldiers, should be at the guest-places; also an "Independence Menu" which may be prepared by selecting sentences or parts of sentences from the Declaration of Independence, and fitting them to articles of food appropriate to a picnic luncheon. The following examples may prove of assistance in arranging a menu:

- 1—"The pursuit of happiness"... Grape-juice
- 2—"Plundered our seas".....Water
- 3—"Wholesome and necessary for the public good".....Bread
- 4—"Incapable of annihilation" Bent's Biscuit
- 5—"Transporting us beyond seas".....Canned Meat
- 6—"Domestic insurrections among us".....Tongue
- 7—"Taken captive on the high seas".....Sardines
- 8—"Ought to be totally dissolved".... Sugar
- 9—"Foreign to our Constitution".... Pickles
- 10—"And convulsions within".....Green-apple Pie
- 11—"Light and transient causes".....Sweet Wafers
- 12—"Times of peace".....Angel Cake
- 13—"The course of human events".... Dates
- 14—"A candid world".....Kisses
- 15—"Enemies in war, in peace friends" Sweetmeats

The quotations only should be on the menu, and there should be a small pencil attached to each card by a red-white-and-blue-striped ribbon with which the guest may fill in the name of the article of food he or she thinks fits each quotation; this should be done by comparing the menu with the food on the table. The person making the greatest number of correct guesses may be awarded a prize; a small, illuminated copy of the Declaration of Independence would be suitable.

By all means have the "Declaration" read aloud some time during the day by some one who is a good reader. Such a picnic as described will prove a source of enjoyment to persons of different ages, and it will also serve to freshen one's memory as to the true significance of the day celebrated.

ELIZABETH M. S. FITE.

A Pastel Luncheon for July

PLACE on the round table a cloth having a lace center and deep falling lace edge, and under it put a yellow cloth of any texture that is satisfactory as to tone. In the middle put a pyramid, eighteen inches in diameter, made of yellow, pink and white roses and lilac and white iris, resting on a fringe of purple wistaria. Use lilac and gilt shades and pink candles.

Gray Japanese china or old blue china fits the color scheme well, with the usual silver and crystal ware for each cover.

For bonbons, the white, pink, green and yellow creams, as well as candied mint and rose-leaves and the "pastel" bonbons are suitable.

Beside each plate lay a pink rose and an iris lily tied with pale-blue satin ribbon, short bows and long ends, and attach to the ends with one knot a spray of wistaria. The place-cards are little Japanese fans with the guests' names on them.

Now for the menu. A delicious dish to begin luncheon with is a fruit cordial. Cut pineapple in little balls, and add mint, cherries, shaved ice and a dash of lemon sirup, and apricot sirup poured over all. Serve in frosted glasses. This should be followed by anchovy toast; without the cordial, however, the relish is not needed.

MENU
Iced Cantaloup
Mushroom Toast
Cream of Asparagus with Whipped Cream
CROUTONS
Cucumber Sticks Radishes Olives
Salted Nuts
Lobster Chops Sauce Piquant Hot Rolls
Broiled Chicken Glazed Sweet Potatoes
Currant Jelly
Pineapple Salad Mayonnaise
Pistache Cream with Sauce
Angel Cake
Coffee

Serve the cantaloup on a bed of shaved ice; cut it away from the rind with a sharp spoon, heap it in the center and garnish with fresh strawberries rolled in powdered sugar. Serve the soup in cups with whipped cream on top and use croutons or finger rolls as desired.

After the lobster chops have been fried, drain them on coarse brown paper, insert a claw to carry out the chop illusion, and garnish with watercress; the hot rolls should be made very tiny.

Serve the broilers on toast with cress garnish, the jelly in individual molds. If available, tiny baked tomatoes make a good garnish.

For the salad, shred the pineapple with a silver fork, make little balls of cream cheese rolled in powdered nuts, place on blanched lettuce leaves, add mayonnaise just before serving, and garnish with strips of green pepper. Little round crackers are best served with this salad.

As each glass of the ice-cream is served, add a tablespoonful of whipped cream with powdered nuts in it.

JEANNETTE YOUNG.

A Fourth-of-July Social

THE Sunday-school class of which I am a member, known as the Blue Ribbon Class, desired to raise some money for the purpose of purchasing books for our library. We gave a "Fourth-of-July Social" at the home of one of the members of our class.

Each room in the house was decorated in red, white and blue, the table being draped from its four corners to the center of the ceiling with fringed red, white and blue paper, with small cannon and fire-crackers forming the center of the table.

As the supper hour approached, each

guest was handed a paper cannon containing the name of some historic character; those which the gentlemen received contained the names of historic men, and those which the ladies received, the names of their wives. In this way partners were secured for supper, and as they seated themselves at table each guest was handed the following menu:

A PATRIOTIC SUPPER

"I know not what course others may take."
—Patrick Henry.
"I propose to move in immediately upon your works."—U. S. Grant.

MENU

PORK AND BEANS
"Our Union: It shall be preserved."
Andrew Jackson
PRESSED CHICKEN
"Father, I did it with my little hatchet."
George Washington
BOILED HAM
"It is altogether meet."
Abraham Lincoln
POTATO SALAD
"Well, gentlemen, I think there's something in it."
Abraham Lincoln
PICKLED BEETS
"Let us go to the root of this thing."
George William Curtis
BOSTON BROWN BREAD
"It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory."
Grover Cleveland
JELLIES
"I shake, gentlemen, but not from fear."
Stephen Hopkins
FRUIT ICES
"Well, I call this cool."
Theodore Roosevelt
COFFEE ROLLS
"The rolls of officers and men to be in duplicate."
U. S. Grant
COFFEE
"What grounds for this?"
Henry Clay

The entertainment consisted of patriotic music, Colonial games and "A Musical Romance." The pleasure we derived from this social was sufficient compensation for the labor it cost us, but we were also well compensated financially.

LEILA M. RUGGLES.

A Dairy Maids' Convention

THIS odd little entertainment is best carried out on a large piazza or in a summer-house, the place selected being arranged to represent a dairy with shelves filled with pans, butter-jars, cheese-molds, etc., some tall milk-cans, a churn, and, if easily obtained, a milk separator should have prominent place. Place in the center one large or two smaller deal tables; for seats use milk-stools.

Use churn-shaped cards for invitations. To give a festive air, a few jars filled with yellow flowers, cowslips or buttercups preferably, can be used.

As guests arrive, provide each one with cap and apron of paper or cheese-cloth.

If among the guests there are those especially clever with the pen or tongue, request them to give a burlesque description of a model dairy.

Have the churn filled with yellow paper balls, each containing some small novelty, as toy butter-bowls, ladles, jars, churns, tiny cheeses, etc.

Let each guest take a turn churning, the hostess removing the "butter" to a large butter-bowl, then passing it for inspection among the guests, each of whom will take a ball as a sample. The opening of these balls should prove amusing, and the articles contained therein will make souvenirs of the occasion.

For further diversion, blindfold guests and have them pin the ears on the picture of a cow, an amusing reminder of childish days.

REFRESHMENTS
Peanut and Cheese Salad
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Balls of Cottage Cheese on Lettuce
Iced Milk and Buttermilk or Milkshake
DESSERT
Ice-Cream, with Cheese Straws
Butterscotch and Cream Taffy
RUBIE FRANKLIN.

BLANKE'S
Instantaneous
Individual
Perfect
Coffee
Maker



The result of a life study in the art of making superior coffee. Put a teaspoonful of finely ground or pulverized coffee in Blanke's Coffee Maker and pour in boiling water. You instantly have a cup of most delicious, clear, wholesome, better coffee. All the flavor, aroma and strength of the coffee go into the cup—the bitter tannin remains in the dripper bag. Saves coffee, time and trouble. Adjustable to any size cup. Housewives, boarders, roomers, actors, campers and tourists find it indispensable. At your dealers or sent on receipt of 25c and 4c extra for mailing. For a cup of the best coffee you ever drank, get from your dealer Blanke's Faust Blend Coffee or Grant Cabin Coffee to use with this Coffee Maker.

25c

Blanke's Patent Drip Porcelain Coffee Pot, family size, has dripper same as Patent Individual Coffee Maker. No metal parts to rust or stain coffee. Price \$1.00. We are giving away thousands of these coffee pots to induce families to become users of Blanke's coffees.

Blanke's Coffee, Faust Blend, or Grant Cabin

Brand is the highest quality coffee on the market, selected from the choicest products of the world's plantations, and blended by President Blanke, himself, whose lifetime experience in producing perfect coffee means that his name on the package is a guarantee of the highest coffee quality. Get Blanke's when you buy coffee—make it in a Blanke Patent Drip Coffee Pot and you will have perfect coffee. Those who did not take advantage of our Free Trial offer, see the April, May or June Designer, or write us.

AGENTS BOTH SEXES WANTED for Blanke's Patent Instantaneous Coffee Makers. Sell on sight. Write for terms.

C. F. BLANKE TEA AND COFFEE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Lightning Freezer

Makes smoothest ice cream, easily and quickly, because of the famous Lightning Wheel-dasher and Automatic Twin Scrapers. Saves ice and salt, too. Lasts longer because of electrically welded, round, steel hoops—can't fall off; and can with steel bottom—can't leak or fall out.

With a Lightning Freezer in the house, you can always make a tempting frozen dessert. Write for book, "Frozen Sweets," containing Mrs. S. T. Korer's recipes; also colored photographs showing how easily and simply the Lightning Freezer makes ice creams, ices, frozen cakes, etc.

Insist on the Lightning Freezer.

NORTH BROTHERS MFG. CO., Philadelphia

Save The Cleaner's Bill

Pocket His Profit—DRY-CLEAN-O enables you to dry clean soiled clothing yourself, also ribbons, silks, draperies and baby's things. Dry cleaners charge stiff prices because before *Dry-Clean-O* was put on the market they alone knew the secret of dry cleaning. With *Dry-Clean-O* anybody can now successfully dry clean any material no matter how delicate. As easy as laundering. Why pay exorbitant prices for what you can do yourself? 50c can of *Dry-Clean-O* does \$10.00 worth of cleaning—saves that amount.

Preserve Your Furs—moths will never touch furs or garments cleaned with *Dry-Clean-O*. Send \$1 bill for two cans, or 50c in stamps for one can. Also "The Secret of Dry Cleaning."

Monroe Drug Company, Dept. C, Quincy, Illinois
Makers of Celebrated Putnam Fadeless Dyes 4th St.

FREE **VAN'S NORUB** **A Large Package**
MEANS NO RUBBING. WHY DO YOU RUB?
VAN'S NORUB

washes clothes clean without rubbing or injury or money back!

A Tablet Compound. Entirely different from all other Washing Compounds, Liquids, powders, etc. Makes washing quick, easy and Absolutely Safe. No acids, ammonia, lye or chemicals harmful to clothes or skin. Sold by grocers everywhere. 10c per Package.

If your regular grocer will not supply you, we will send you sample package for his name and address.
VAN ZILE COMPANY,
Dept. T, West Hoboken, N. J.

U.S. INFALLIBLE METAL POLISH

For polishing Gold, Silver, Plated-ware, Nickel, Tin, Brass, Copper, etc. Works quick and easy. Keeps its lustre. It does not deteriorate. Established 18 years. 3-ounce box, 10 cents. Sold by Dealers and Agents. Ask or write for free sample.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, 295 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.



WHAT ONE NEEDS WHEN CAMPING

By JESSIE TARBOX BEALS

ADVICE in regard to a camping outfit can only be relative; the conditions under which the trip is to be made must govern the size of the outfit, method of transportation and cost. A few suggestions about the really necessary articles for a two weeks' trip, either in the woods or near a lake



THIS CHAIR WEIGHS ONLY FIVE POUNDS

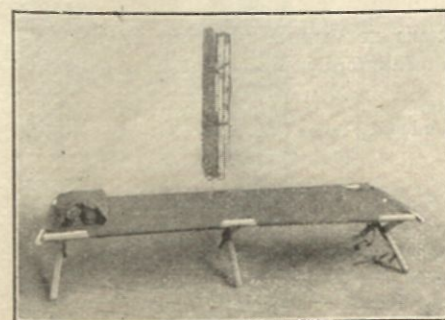
will be given with the comparative cost.

The first essential is a waterproof tent, preferably with the floor sewed on, which adds materially to the comfort, and only a little to the price. A good waterproof wall tent, 7 1/4 x 7 1/4 feet, can be bought for \$10.00. A Frazer tent 7 feet in diameter costs \$6.00; a special canoe tent with one pole \$11.00; a waterproof silk wall tent \$21.00.

A bed that when folded is 3 feet long and 5 inches wide costs only \$2.50 and weighs 16 pounds. If a long stop is to be made, bedticks may be carried and filled with hay or straw or spruce tips. Sleeping-bags are very convenient, but they are expensive, ranging in price from \$9.25 to \$32.00. A good army blanket costing \$3.50 may be doubled, steel eyelets fastened along the bottom and one side, and laced together with heavy cord. This will afford ample protection except in the coldest weather.

A folding table is a great convenience, and costs \$2.25. A chair that weighs five pounds and measures only 3 1/2 feet x 3 inches when closed sells for \$2.00. It is a comfortable lounging chair with a soft, high back. A smaller camp chair that folds very compactly, but has no back, is 50 cents. One with a back costs 75 cents.

The camp stove should be carefully chosen, the nature of the trip and its facilities for obtaining fuel determining its kind. Denatured alcohol as fuel is com-

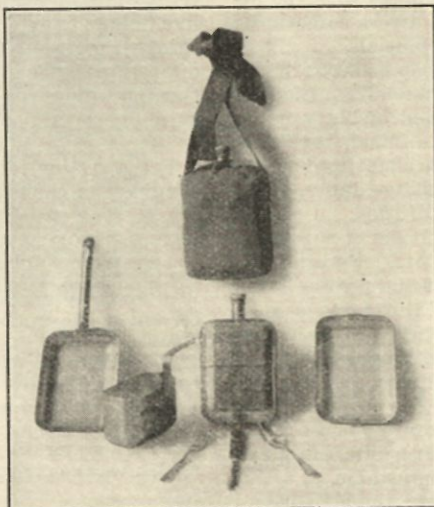


THIS BED FOLDS INTO A SMALL SPACE

ing into general use on account of its safety and cleanliness. An oil stove is convenient if the fuel can be carried so as not to injure the food, clothes or camp utensils. Of course, a blazing fire is the desire of every camper's heart, but on rainy days when the wood only smokes and sputters, an extra fire is necessary.

An oil stove costs from \$1.50 to \$4.00; a denatured alcohol single stove costs \$4.00, a folding camp stove \$6.00. The baker is a good device for baking and roasting in the woods. By placing it close to the camp fire or the stove, the cooking is quickly done in any kind of weather. Both this and the camp stove can be folded into canvas cases. A folding grate to put over the blazing fire is very handy.

Many select old kitchen utensils for the camp, but others prefer the sets especially designed for the purpose. A complete aluminum set for two persons, consisting of two cooking pots, a coffee-pot, a frying-pan, two plates, two cups, two soup bowls, two knives, forks, teaspoons and dessert spoons, costs \$11.50, including canvas case. The very complete set illustrated,



THE EVER-HANDY MESS KIT

for six persons, costs \$29.25, and weighs 13 1/2 pounds. A retined steel outfit of the same size costs only \$7.00.

A Preston mess kit is very handy, each person having an individual set. It includes a canteen, a frying-pan, serving dish, saucepan, knife, fork and spoon. The canvas cover is felt-lined, which keeps the water cool. It weighs 2 1/4 pounds and costs \$6.00.

Some of the other articles necessary for comfort are a camp ax costing 75 cents, candles, a folding lantern, \$1.75; plenty of matches with a waterproof holder, 75 cents; a strong hunting knife, \$1.75, a compass for each person, a reliable watch, a hot-water bottle and a piece of cotton line twelve feet long.

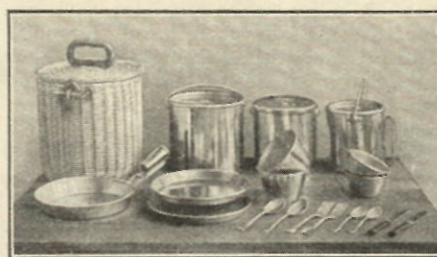
Canvas pails and water bottles that fold into a small place are requisite, especially on a canoe trip. They weigh less than a pound, and cost \$1.50. A folding canvas cupboard costs \$3.50.

These prices should be understood as approximate. The cost of the articles mentioned will vary slightly, of course,

in different parts of the country. The writer's effort has been to secure as correct and close a general estimate as possible.

Camps are generally located near a base of supplies where one can get milk, butter, vegetables, eggs and fruit; but if the location is doubtful, plenty of other food should be taken along. Dried fruits are easier to carry than canned goods. Desiccated vegetables, soup tablets, dried egg, bouillon capsules, pemmican, erbswurst, evaporated milk, milk powder and army bread can all be bought of a dealer in camp supplies. A food list compiled by an outfitter, for four persons on a two weeks' canoe trip, consists of the following:

	Pounds		Pounds
Flour	24	Oatmeal	2
Corn-Meal	10	Rice	6
Beans	6	Julienne	1
Erbswurst	½	Soup Tablets	½
Bouillon		Evaporated	
Capsules	1	Apples	2
Lentils	2	Evaporated	
Sugar	9	Apricots	2
Baking Powder	1	Salt	1
Coffee	4	Chocolate	1
Butter	6	Tea	1
Pork	10	Bacon	6
Shredded		Dried Potatoes	4
Codfish	1	Shelled Nuts	1
Evaporated		Dried Eggs	1¼
Milk	5	Dried Onions	¼
Pepper, spice, mustard, each a shaker full.			



AN ALUMINUM TELESCOPING SET

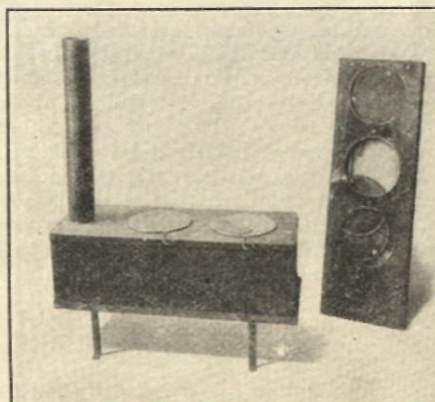
For clothing, wool is the most suitable material, being light and warm. A heavy woolen sweater is essential. Skirts should be short, and shoes stout but comfortable. Blouses of flannel in simple design, which can be easily washed and require no ironing, are best. A soft felt hat with a wide brim, knitted cotton or light woolen underwear, light and heavy stockings, a waterproof coat and rubbers are necessary items.

Bathing suits must not be forgotten, as one of the chief joys in camping is the swim or bath every day in the lake or other water near the camping ground. Sewing materials should be taken, and thread, hooks and eyes and buttons, as many a tear will need repairing.

Do not take clothes so worn that they will need constant mending. A suit of woolen pajamas for night wear is desirable, especially if a sleeping-bag is used. A Tam o'Shanter or woolen cap is comfortable on cold nights. A long pair of leather leggings afford protection when tramping through the woods, though if one wears high hunting boots they will not be necessary. Knickerbockers are more convenient than petticoats, and are less likely to get torn.

A leather medicine case supplied with necessary remedies for emergencies should form part of the kit. Cholera mixture, ammonia for insect bites, headache tablets, carbolio acid, listerine and other specifics used in general family ills, as well as several bandages sealed in waxed paper, should make up the contents of the medicine case.

As the joy of sleeping out of doors in the country is often mitigated, if not utterly spoiled, by the visits of ravenous insects, it is a good plan to provide enough mosquito netting to build canopies over the beds for protection against the little pests.



YOU CAN TAKE ALONG YOUR STOVE

THERMOS THE BOTTLE



A Hot-Day Home Comfort

Don't stand over a hot stove all day, heating and re-heating coffee, tea, milk, water, broth.

Heat it but once—in the morning—as hot as you like it. Then let the fire go out—leave the hot stove for the day—because you can keep any liquid hot all day without fire—without heat—by simply pouring it into a THERMOS BOTTLE.

In a thousand-and-one ways you can use the Thermos to good advantage every day. In a thousand-and-one ways it adds to your comfort and convenience.

Consider how invaluable the Thermos is in sickness—in the nursery—on a pleasure trip—in the woods—on the seashore—traveling by boat or rail. You've a cold drink always at hand—as cold as you like it—whenever you want it. Because the Thermos also keeps ice-cold liquids ice-cold—without ice—for 72 hours.

In the New Model Thermos the inner bottle can be easily and cheaply replaced in case of accidental breakage. The Thermos is the only bottle in which this separate-case feature has been patented.

Pints from \$3.00 up. Quarts from \$5.00 up.

See the Thermos Bottle today. It's guaranteed by 30,000 dealers. Be sure to look for the name "THERMOS" on the bottle. It is there for your protection. If you don't find it, hand the bottle back and look up a dealer who sells it. It's well worth your while to get the genuine Thermos.

Write for Booklet H.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.
Broadway and 27th St. New York City

Sahlin PERFECT FORM FOR THE SLENDER WOMAN

The only garment that, without padding or interlining, produces the stylish high bust, straight waist and long hip. No pressure on heart, lungs or stomach. Braces the shoulders, expands the chest naturally.

Ask your dealer for "SAHLIN," and look for the name, which is your guarantee. Order from us if he cannot supply you. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

For medium, medium tall or tall figures. Made in white or drab coutille, also white batiste. Give actual waist measure, bust measure desired, length from armpit to waistline.

Best grade, \$1.50; medium, \$1.00. Postage 14c. Write for free fashion booklet, full of interesting information.

THE SAHLIN COMPANY, 1330 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Send for this beautiful 100-page Book "Modern Bathrooms"

If you want your bathroom to be a model of comfort, luxury and hygiene, send today for "MODERN BATHROOMS." It will prove an invaluable aid in your selection of sanitary, practical bathroom fixtures—the kind that look best—last longest and cost no more than the ordinary kind.

"MODERN BATHROOMS" explains by text and illustration the equipment of many bathrooms, gives many valuable suggestions for arrangement, decorations, tiling, and teaches you how to select the best sanitary system at a minimum expenditure. If you contemplate building a new home, or remodeling the bathroom in the old, this book should be your guide. Send for your copy today.

Enclose 6c. postage, give name of your architect and plumber (if selected).

STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO., Dept. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Order this handsome Washable Linon Suit to-day

It will be sent to you with the understanding and agreement that if it is not perfectly satisfactory to you in every respect, style, fit, quality of material and workmanship, you can return it to us at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money together with any transportation charges you may have paid. Remember you take absolutely no risk when you order from

BELLAS HESS & CO.
New York City

1D 16 Ladies' Washable Tailor-made Coat Suit for Hot Weather Wear, cut over one of the latest New York models.

Made from the best quality of washable linon, looks equally as well as will launder as well as pure linen. Especially designed to give a charmingly graceful contour to the figure. Coat is elaborately trimmed with insertions of venice lace two inches wide front and back exactly alike. Cuffs of the sleeves also trimmed with the same lace. Coat fastens in front with two extra large self covered buttons. Circular gored skirt with separate detachable belt; inverted plaited back. Trimmed as illustrated with bands of venice lace insertions down the front and entirely around the skirt to match the lace trimming of the coat. Comes in pure white, the new rose color, tan (natural linen color), reseda green or light blue, all trimmed with white lace. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure, 23 to 30 waist measure, 37 to 44 inches length of skirt.

Our Special Price **\$5.75**

Write to-day for a copy of our handsomely illustrated catalogue. It shows you the latest styles of New York City. Sent FREE upon application.

Write to-day for our FREE Catalogue **BELLAS HESS & CO.** BROADWAY, PRINCE & CROSS STS. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. Write to-day for our FREE Catalogue



1D 16

There is some satisfaction in mending things when they stay mended. An earthen dish mended with

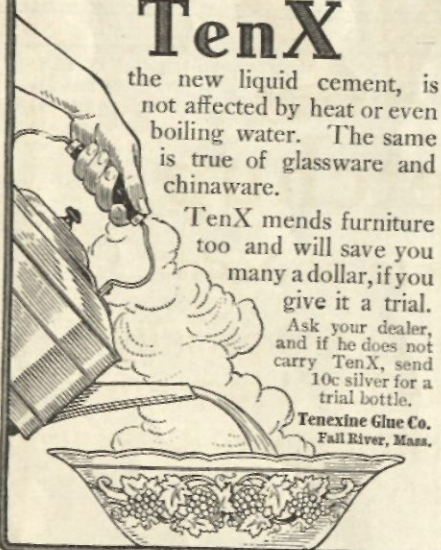
TenX

the new liquid cement, is not affected by heat or even boiling water. The same is true of glassware and chinaware.

TenX mends furniture too and will save you many a dollar, if you give it a trial.

Ask your dealer, and if he does not carry TenX, send 10c silver for a trial bottle.

Tenexine Glue Co. Fall River, Mass.



"PLEXO-PUFF" POWDER and PUFF COMBINED

A delightful improvement on the unsanitary powder rag and the powdered puff. A dainty, little box containing the purest powder delicately perfumed; so small you can carry it in your purse. And a soft lamb's wool puff attached to the inside of the cover of the box. The puff is brought into use by a slight pressure with the forefinger on the cover. You'll instantly appreciate the convenience, cleanliness and comfort of the Plexo-Puff. At toilet counters and drug-stores. Large, boudoir size 25c and 50c. PATENTED

POCKET SIZE, 10c. PREPAID.

If dealer can't supply, send us his name and 10 cents, and we'll mail you the pocket size Plexo-Puff; colors, white, cream or pink.

PLEXO PREPARATIONS, Inc. 14 Platt St., New York, N.Y.



THIS SET OF 8 PUFFS \$1
Coronet or Cluster, Only
CAN BE MADE INTO PSYCHE KNOT
Made like a switch, of natural curly hair. Adjusted in one minute, making the fashionable Puff. Colored, usually sold at a higher price, in ordinary shades—Blonds, Dubs and Grey Shades, \$3.00, worth more.
Switches, Straight and Wavy - 75c. to \$50.00
Coronet Braid with 3 Puffs in each end - 75c. to \$50.00
Pompadour, Lace Foundation, ear to ear - 1.50
Hair Roll, all around the head, net covered - .35
Send lock of your hair with amount or will send on approval if 25c. is sent to cover express charges. Catalogue of fine quality Wigs, Hair and Toilet Goods sent FREE.
C. Kinsman, Hair Importer, DGO, 86 State St., Chicago

WHAT IT ACTUALLY COSTS TO LIVE ABROAD

II—A YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN A FOREIGN CITY

By RUTH CRANSTON

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of a series of three practical travel articles appearing in THE DESIGNER

THE cost of living in a European city for a year or more is certainly far less than in America. For a family with children to be educated, for students who wish to live reasonably, or for two or three women together, a year's residence in the average foreign city will prove a real saving. I say "average," because there is undoubtedly a great difference in prices in different cities; Vienna and Berlin being much more expensive than Dresden or Florence, for instance. One must, of course, consider the demands of both tastes and purse, and decide on a location accordingly.

For a family, even a small one, a furnished *appartement* is by far the most satisfactory arrangement. These can be had in every city, for a period of not less than six months, at an average rental of ten dollars per room, furnished, and there are often very desirable cheaper ones. Three of us rented a charming five-room *appartement* in Lausanne for thirty dollars a month, and I have heard of equally excellent bargains in other places, but at any rate the rent is no more abroad for furnished *appartements*, light and heat included, than in America for a place of the same size, unfurnished. As a rule, unless one is fortunate enough to live on the first floor, there are many stairs to climb, for lifts are as yet few and far between, except in hotels. However, with the exception of stair-climbing, the other floors are really more desirable, for it is inconceivably damp all over the Continent all winter, and even now, as I write in a so-called warm room, with an open fire and a sweater as additional safeguards, I am conscious of a penetrating chill in the atmosphere, which is absolutely non-combatable.

Having disposed of the rent problem, let us turn to the all-important question of servants. There is no servant problem in Europe, and the harassed housekeeper will find it a great relief to enjoy competent service at the small cost of five dollars a month! Some people pay less, but I find that five dollars is the average rate, and perfectly satisfactory to servants of all countries. The cook always does the marketing, but her commission is very slight, and is worth overlooking, for a foreigner can not possibly bargain to as good advantage, nor have as wide a knowledge of the people he deals with, as his domestic. Unless the family is very large, one servant is sufficient, and may be obtained by consulting the lists left at the Consul's office.

HERE also are found the lists of *appartements* for rent, with information concerning the legal formalities to be observed. There is generally a residence tax of about forty cents a week to be paid for a family of five, and one must notify the police on arrival and departure. Each country has its own peculiar regulations, but these are generally observed. Let me urge upon Americans to treat European legalities with the utmost respect—it saves much trouble, even arrest sometimes, and insures protection on the part of the officials.

The cost of food is correspondingly as cheap as labor in Europe. Very attractive desserts are brought fresh from the confectioners, one of our favorites being a certain strawberry cream which serves six for fifteen cents! The European breakfast simplifies eating, and the abundance of excellent and cheap vegetables and various sorts of delicious poultry—ducks, quail, pigeons and chickens—minimizes the cost of food. I should say that a dollar a day would cover the expenses of running a table for three people, two dollars for six, etc. Certain it is that there are hundreds of American families and parties living over here in various cities for one dollar and thirty-five cents a day per person, including expenses of rent, heat, light, servants, laundry, trains or cabs, and sometimes even language lessons. This is where it is infinitely cheaper than at home, and it is this economical family living that has produced the vague impression that all European peregrinations are absurdly reasonable. European travel is not cheap, by any means, but European residence is undoubtedly both cheap and comfortable.

If there are children in the family to educate, there are excellent public schools to which they may be sent in Germany and Switzerland, and occasionally in France and Italy. Then there are innumerable private schools of more or less merit, where the language at least is learned forever, and where the companionship of children from all countries gives added education and breadth to the student. The charges of these schools are always moderate; generally about thirty dollars a term. The educational advantages in places like Lausanne or Neuchâtel or Tours, or in Germany at Munich, Dresden or Heidelberg, are such as can not be equalled at all for a child in America. That is to say, he learns the same elementary subjects, and in addition one and perhaps more languages, which he soon speaks as well as his own, and at the same time becomes familiar in a thoroughly unconscious and natural fashion with the habits of life and thought of other nationalities, and with their musical and artistic treasures. This may seem rather a digression from the subject in hand, but it is to be considered when a family has to decide for or against a year's residence abroad.

I do not know whether or not two women, or girls in the twenties, would find it agreeable in an *appartement*. The expenses are less than in a *pension*, though there is by no means the difference which occurs in connection with family living. *Pension* rates may be secured at a reduction for a long stay, and it is always possible to get good rooms for the winter, with excellent board, lift and sometimes even an American bath, for thirty-five dollars a month. This is true even in Vienna, which has the reputation of being the New York of the Continent for prices, and I think for two women it is the most satisfactory

arrangement, as it is really economical and at the same time less trouble than housekeeping. There is still a third possibility: to rent rooms and have one's meals sent in. Some people find this very much pleasanter than always dining *en pension*, and the expense is no greater. Two people living in any of these three ways can be very comfortable on a dollar and a half a day, including everything but their amusements and occasional excursions. By going to less pretentious *pensions*, they can reduce expenses even more.

For a girl alone, a *pension* or a private family is the only possibility. Occasionally one hears of very unpleasant experiences in connection with private-family living, and certainly it is true that no girl should so closely ally herself with any European family without consulting her Consul, her clergyman and all the people who can give her any information about them; but if she once has the good fortune to discover congenial people, she will find it much more educative and agreeable in every way than the hodge-podge *pension* clientèle. As a rule, the cost of living is about the same in a private family as in a *pension*; from thirty dollars to forty dollars a month when one makes a prolonged stay. One reason why association with a foreign family is an advantage lies in the fact that in this way only can a girl go about at all at night. Enthusiastic American girls have no idea of the difference between the social life of the two continents, and many of them find themselves exceedingly lonely and dull when the day's study or work is over, because, being alone, there is no amusement or recreation possible for them. This difficulty is solved if one is associated with cultivated people who have lived in the place for years; they make the best and most agreeable of chaperones.

NOW a word about lessons. Language lessons are seldom more than forty cents an hour in any country. If the student is at all quick to grasp the language, and especially if she is living among people who invariably use it with her, a course of fifteen lessons is ample. Music lessons are more difficult to gauge, but can always be had much cheaper in conservatories than from private instructors. The latter charge from three francs (sixty cents) up, per lesson, while in the conservatories the usual rate is twenty-five dollars a term for two lessons a week, the terms being September to January, and February to June. The same arrangement can be made in art schools, which are, of course, the only thing for art students—and, by the way, women art students are none too kindly treated in Europe. They are put on a much more inferior plane than the men, and are seldom regarded with interest or consideration.

Amusements come cheap. Opera costs from twenty-five cents up, and this of the class for which we pay from three to five dollars at home. It is perfectly proper—in fact, the usual thing—for girls to frequent the cheapest seats, and the musical opportunities thus afforded are alone worth one's passage. The theaters are rarely as good as at home, but are interesting as a phase of national life; they also are ridiculously cheap.

Perhaps the following tables will aid toward a concise summary of the general statement herein set down:

EXPENSES OF A FAMILY OF FIVE IN DRESDEN. (Applicable also to Switzerland or France)

Rent for one year at \$40 per month	\$480.00
Servant at \$5 per month	60.00
Taxes	20.00
Table at \$1.75 per day, \$52.50 per month	640.75
Laundry at \$10 per month	120.00
Two children in private school	120.00
Amusements, excursions and extras	400.00
Music lessons for daughter	50.00
August vacation in Switzerland, for five	60.00
	\$1,950.75

This includes everything except clothes, which should be brought from America whenever possible.

EXPENSES OF TWO WOMEN WHO RENTED ROOMS IN ROME. (Applicable to Italy, Germany and France)

Sitting-room, bedroom and bath for one year	\$240.00
Food (sent from near-by restaurant)	450.00
Laundry	65.00
Italian lessons for two months, twice a week	10.00
Excursions to Naples and hill-towns	50.00
Extras (amusements, cabs, admissions, etc.)	300.00
	\$1,115.00

\$557.50

A GIRL'S EXPENSES IN VIENNA FOR ONE YEAR

Room and board at \$35 a month for nine months	\$315.00
Music lessons	50.00
Extras (opera, car-fare, etc.)	180.00
Three months in Switzerland and France (inc. fare)	120.00
	\$665.00

These tables give a general idea of what can be done by a person of average means, living economically but comfortably. I must not forget to mention that in many of the large cities, Paris among them, the Y. W. C. A. has excellent *pensions* for eighty cents per day, and these are especially pleasant for girls alone and for students of all sorts.

Good Ketchup Needs No Drugs

Every housewife knows—every food manufacturer knows—that Benzoate of Soda is not necessary in the right kind of ketchup.

Government officials know it, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin showing that ketchup can be prepared and kept without artificial preservatives.

Benzoate of Soda is generally used to prevent inferior, unwholesome materials from further spoilage, and to allow the presence of water in the place of solid food. The drug also permits unsanitary handling and loose manufacturing methods. More than this, eminent medical authorities have declared it harmful to health.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Contains No Benzoate of Soda.

The tomatoes used in it are especially grown from our own seed. They are the best that soil and climate can produce—fine flavored, meaty, solid.

From the field to the bottle is a matter of but a few hours. The tomatoes are invariably vine-ripened. After sufficient cooking, spices of our own grinding, granulated sugar and pure vinegar are added—but not a drop of anything chemical or artificial—and opened or unopened, Heinz Ketchup keeps.

Your safeguard against Benzoate of Soda—often found in well-known brands—is to read carefully all labels, for on them the law requires the presence of drugs to be stated. Read the small type.

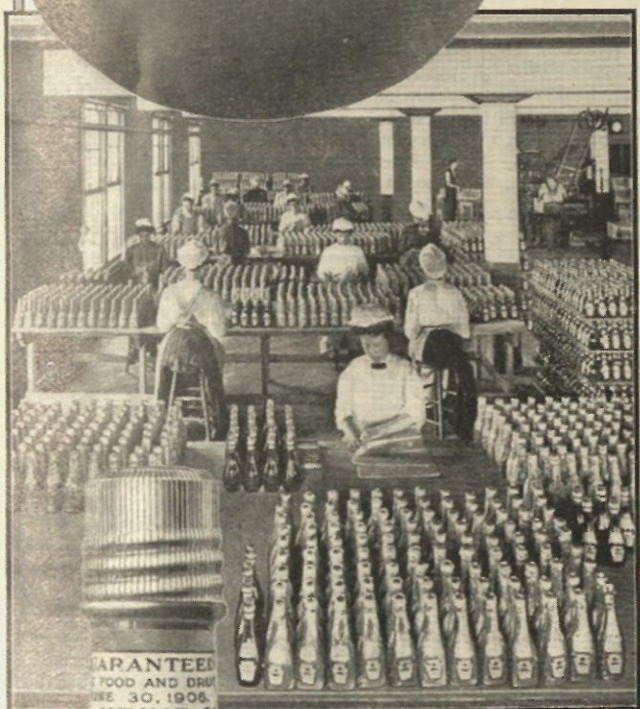
No Benzoate of Soda or other artificial preservative is used in any of Heinz 57. They are guaranteed to please or money back. Thousands of visitors pass through Heinz Model Kitchens every year and witness our care and cleanliness and the quality of our materials.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

Members of American Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products.



Specially grown tomatoes. The kind used in Heinz Ketchup.



A glimpse at the conditions under which Heinz Ketchup is prepared.



STANDARD TRANSFER PATTERNS

By MARIAN GATES

THE embroidery designs in this month's issue show a well-assorted variety. There are designs for household articles, waists and a simple design for a child's hat.

The design No. 4027 presents no great task for the needleworker. It has a fancy scalloped edge around both brim and crown, and a small embroidery pattern to ornament the top. Developed on fine piqué, it would be a splendid hat to wear at the seashore, or for vacation time anywhere it would be delightfully cool and comfortable.

The crown of the hat is buttonholed on to the brim. Buttonholes for this purpose are worked in each compound scallop, and buttons to correspond are sewed on the hat.

A centerpiece (No. 4029) that is extremely pretty, yet very simple to make, is the next design. It measures twenty and one-half inches in diameter. The model was developed in three shades of green, the longest petals of the flowers worked in the lightest of the three shades, and the shortest petals in the darkest. The lightest green was used in the dots representing the stamens and pistils. The flowers are worked entirely in solid embroidery well padded to bring out the beautiful effect of this graceful design, which could be obtained in no other way.

The lines leading from flower to flower are developed in chain-stitch. Rope-silk should be used for this purpose and the stitches made as long as a quarter of an inch in length.

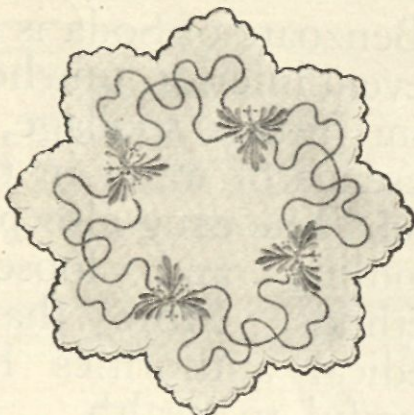
The pretty edge of this centerpiece is padded and substantially worked in the buttonhole-stitch. In making scalloped edges, it is a good plan to launder the piece after working, before you cut out the scallops; then in subsequent launderings there is less danger of fraying as the material has been shrunk.

This pretty conventional flower design (No. 4030), with two fancy scalloped edges, is suitably adapted for use on towels, dresser or sideboard scarfs or pillow-slips. The design is twenty inches wide.

The design may be developed in various stitches, the use of which must be decided upon according to the quality and weight of the material which is used. For most of the household linens, however, the work would wear better if done in solid embroidery. A point to be observed in a design having a number of dots to be worked solid, as in this case, is to have the stitches of each of the



SIMPLE HAT FOR A LITTLE CHILD, No. 4027. PRICE, 10 CENTS



A CENTERPIECE, No. 4029, AN EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT OF CHAIN-STITCHING AND SOLID EMBROIDERY. PRICE, 10 CENTS



HANDSOME END FOR A TOWEL, No. 4030. PRICE, 10 CENTS

central petal is in terra-cotta, the next and outer petals in bright green, and the petals between these of the golden brown. The four sections forming the cup below are in terra-cotta and brown. The waving ribbon design is also carried out in the three colors, beginning at the center with brown, using terra-cotta next and ending with green.

In working the design the satin-stitch is put in first, well covering each section or the pattern, and then outlined in black. A medium-weight floss or silk or mercerized cotton is used for the work.

The above designs can be obtained from any agent or store carrying Standard Fashion Patterns.

dots running in the same direction.

A rich and very attractive braiding design for a waist or coat decoration is No. 4025, illustrated at the foot of the page, a conventional pattern involving the Greek key that will prove a rich trimming for any costume on which it may be applied.

If used on washable material, mercerized sou-tache braid should be sewed flat on the key and edgewise on the twirls between.

Fine tubular braid could be used, and would be equally effective. On heavy woolen cloth or silk material the braid should be of silk.

The border for the neck is about two inches wide, while the straight band for the shoulders, collar or belt is two and one-half inches wide.

The shirt-waist design No. 4026, illustrated below, is as dainty and graceful as any one could wish, in the various possibilities of development it presents, and will surely make a strong appeal to most women. In the model, the work was done in eyelet and solid embroidery, all in white. It is a good design, however, in which to introduce a bit of color, as is so much worn this season.

The design for this waist includes the front with collar and cuffs to match.

The sofa-pillow design (No. 4028), twenty inches square, illustrated below, is a conventional pattern planned for the new Darmstadt embroidery.

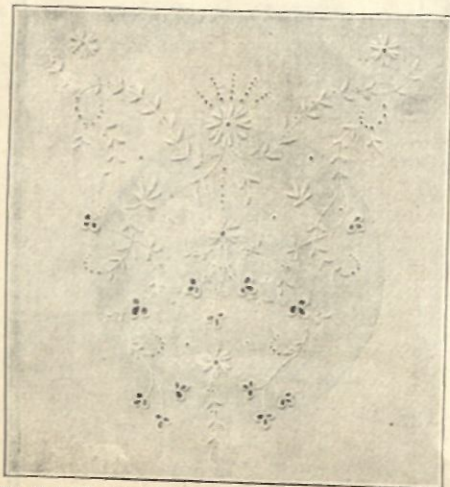
This style of embroidery is always worked in Oriental colors on tan linen or crash. All the dots within the figure were filled in with yellow. The triangular sections of the balls differ in color, each ball comprising one section of terra-cotta, one of bright green and one of a golden brown. In the floral-shaped figure the



BRAIDING DESIGN, No. 4025, FOR WAIST OR COAT. PRICE, 10 CENTS



CUSHION, No. 4028, IN DARMSTADT EMBROIDERY. PRICE, 10 CENTS



WAIST DESIGN, No. 4026, EYELET AND SOLID WORK. PRICE, 10 CENTS



Give Baby a Fair Start

PROPER feeding during the first year of a baby's life goes far toward building up a strong healthy child.

All physicians are agreed that cow's milk properly modified is the best substitute for mothers' milk.

Cow's milk is different from the food nature intended baby to have. Unless it is modified to resemble mothers' milk it may do permanent injury. The

LACTOMODE PASTEURIZER

is the only scientific invention for this purpose. It is simple and effective.

With the Lactomode, cow's milk can easily be modified to meet the requirements of each infant. Then pasteurized, destroying all the active germs without changing the food value. Physicians endorse it.

The Lactomode means good health for the baby. Saves many times its cost in Doctors' bills. Ask your family physician or druggist about it.

MOTHERS

write to us, giving the name of your druggist. We will send free our illustrated booklet—"Keeping the Baby Healthy." It contains the best thought of modern science on the vitally important subject of baby's health. Every mother needs the information contained in this book.



The Lactomode Company 1504 Chapline St. Wheeling, W. Va.

HUMAN-TALKER

Is the registered name of my genuine

Mexican Double Yellow Heads

the only Parrot in existence which imitates the human voice to perfection and learns to talk and sing like a person. Young, tame, hand-raised nest birds.

SPECIAL PRICE

June, July, August \$10

Each Parrot sold with a written guarantee to talk.

Sent by express anywhere in the U. S. or Canada.

Cheaper varieties from \$4.50 up.

One of a Thousand Similar Letters on File:

"Capron, Okla., Oct. 14, '08.—About two years ago I

bought a King D. Y. Head Parrot from you and I will say that \$200.00

would not buy him back. He says everything, whistles, sings, and

has proved more than you claim in your catalogue. Our little girl plays with

him; he sits on her shoulder and kisses her, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Groves."

Large Illustrated Catalogue and Proof Free.

MAX GEISLER BIRD CO., Dept. S, Omaha, Neb.

Largest and oldest order Bird House in the world. Est. 1885.



HYGEIA Bust Forms

Improve the figure (BRAIDED WIRE)

The natural figure has displaced the "directoire" effect. Most women need these forms to improve the figure, others as a support. Made of finest Braided Wire, covering of fine lawn, easily removed for washing. Lightest, most comfortable, healthful and sanitary.

Sold in leading stores, or we will send postpaid by mail on receipt of 50 cents. With extra fine trimming, 75 cents.

Send for our Booklet describing all our figure "helpers,"—busts, hip forms and bust forms. It shows our Braided Wire Busts, too. It's free.

THE WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,

2149 N. Warlock St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Well Gowned Women

Insist upon gowns being fitted with Peet's Invisible Eyes

PEET'S PATENT INVISIBLE EYES

are superior to silk loops. Assure a perfect fit.

"It's in the Triangle"

Sold at all stores or by mail. In envelopes only. Not on cards.

Black or white. 2 doz. eyes 5c; with spring hooks, 10c.

PEET BROS.

Dept. H, Philadelphia, Pa.

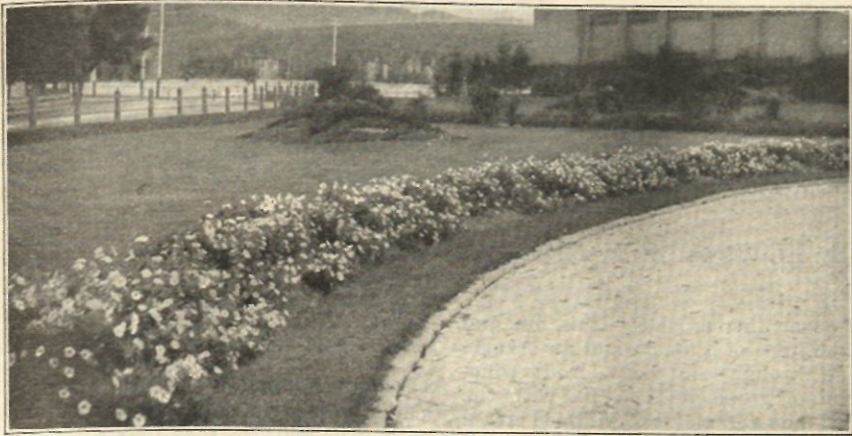


I know where many new stores are needed.

Write me today for particulars regarding new store locations—also I'll be glad to tell you about a retail line that will pay maximum profits on a minimum investment. EDWARD B. MOON, 4 W. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEEL CHAIRS WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES. Catalog "B" illustrates—describes—(free). SARGENT CO. 288 Fourth Ave. New York





Photograph by Frank Cremer

A WELL KEPT LAWN AND BORDER

HOUSECLEANING IN MY GARDEN

By SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON

THERE are very many persons who are good growers of flowers who have not the slightest idea of the importance of a properly "housecleaned" garden. The reason for this is not easy to discover. In every other department of activity in which dirt and rubbish are made, it is understood that periodically they must be given that thorough going-over which has become known as a "housecleaning," but the gardener, especially the amateur one, has not yet awakened to this fact as fully as the evidences of its needfulness in every garden would indicate.

Have you an idea of the whole extent of what is meant by the title of this article—the housecleaning of a garden? To thoroughly clean one which has not been cleaned for years is indeed a Herculean task, but, if the garden be cleaned twice a year, as all should be, the task loses most of its terrors, and may easily become interesting.

If the gardener, the home amateur, would realize that, with the vegetable world as with the animal, the process of life and decay is continuous, he would readily see that there is an equal necessity for periodical cleaning and rejuvenation in both. The trees, plants and flowers are born and die, and their remains must be removed at the proper time, just as surely as if they were made of animal matter.

The one prime necessity for the housecleaning of the garden lies in the fact that practically all gardens are kept up for the beauty of their inmates, and it can not be that a dirty, littered garden can be called a beautiful one. There is no doubt in my mind that one reason for the poorly kept gardens we see on all sides is that people keep them as their grandmothers did—in most cases in a massed state of confusion that should not be tolerated for a moment. It is impossible to have a trim, neat garden, like those in the pictures shown herewith, unless the cleaning be done regularly.

In order that this article may benefit the largest class of readers, we will presuppose a garden made up of both annual and hardy beds, annual and hardy borders, and the usual number of vines and shrubs found in a country or suburban garden. Such a garden should look its best at midsummer, but in many cases it is then at its worst, as the annuals are gone ragged, the bedding-plants may be too rank, the grass has overgrown the circle which should be maintained free from it around the trees and shrubs, and the soil in the beds and borders is hard and baked from the violent rains which are likely to be prevalent at this time.

The bedding-plants, which were in bud and bloom when set out about the first of June, will, by the middle of July, be grown too rank. Cut them back one-half, remove all the rubbish, loosen the soil and break up the clods and give a feeding of bone-meal or liquid manure, and they will within two weeks be covered with bloom, and the beds look nice and symmetrical. This can be done to almost the entire list of bedding-plants, especially to petunias, phlox, verbenas, begonias, pinks, sweet-williams and pansies.

When doing this, be sure to remove all dead leaves from the plants, and gather them up and remove from the garden to the compost-heap.

Such early summer blooming plants as the peonies should have the dead bloom removed as soon as the petals fall, in

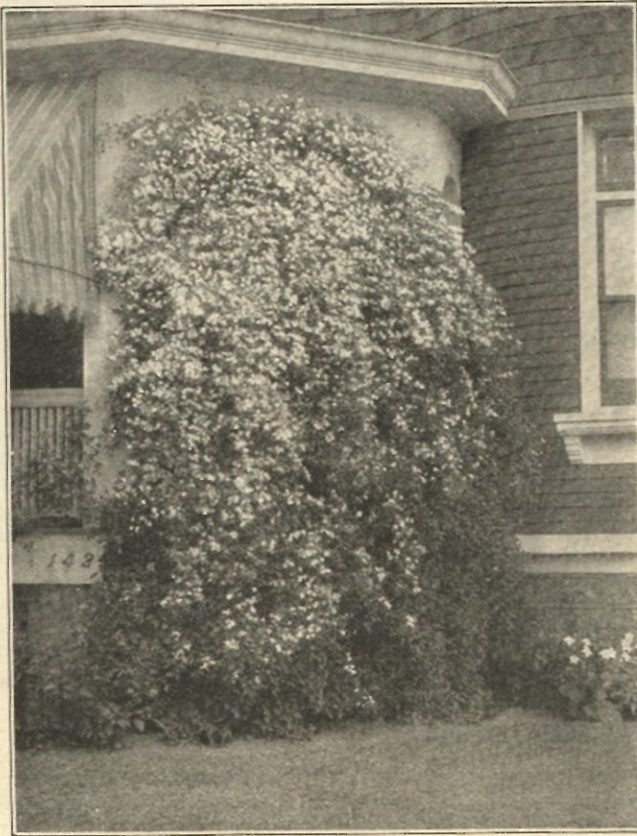
order that they be not allowed to form seed-pods, and that they may be induced to grow buds for next season's bloom. This applies to shrubs as well, as all spring-blooming ones must make their blooming buds this season for next season's bloom, as there is not time to do it then. That is not the reason the plant does it, but that is the effect of its acts. If these dead bloom-stalks are left on until the fall, the plant has to nourish them that long, and it were better to put that vigor into the buds for next season. All the spring-blooming shrubs should be pruned the desired amount as soon as blooming ceases in the spring, before any new wood forms. It is too late to do it in the fall or winter, as, if you cut them back then, you will cut off the buds which must make next spring's flowers. I had a neighbor who told me he had a ten-year-old lilac which had never bloomed, although he fed it well and pruned it every winter. I told him to let it alone the next winter, and it almost killed itself blooming.

On the other hand, the fall-blooming ones must be pruned in the fall or winter, as they make their growth of blooming wood in the spring and early summer. All the prunings from all trees and shrubs, as well as the hardy climbing vines, should be burned—never throw them away—as this will destroy all the eggs and cocoons of insects which may be lodged on them, and any scale with which they may be infected.

The examination of the trees, shrubs and bushes for the presence of scale is part of the garden housecleaning. If you are not familiar with it, and there is no one at hand who is, a twig of a suspected tree, sent to the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, in Washington, will bring you the truth of the matter. If scale is found, the best remedy which can be applied on a small scale is whale-oil soap-suds, made strong, and applied with a stiff brush to the trunk and limbs of the affected tree or bush.

In case you find "mealy-bug," use the same solution, or apply with a sponge a solution made of one ounce of oil of lemon to a gallon of water.

If you have noticed any young trees, shrubs or bushes which appear to be thriving but which do not bloom or bear, or do so sparingly, they need to be root-pruned. The rule is to prune a foot wider than the diameter of the head, i.e., if the diameter of the head of the tree or bush is ten feet, draw a circle on the ground using a string five and a half feet long, making a circle eleven feet in diameter, with the trunk of the tree as the axis, and with a sharp spade dig down following this line, cutting off the feeding-roots which lie beyond it. This should bring the tree into bloom, as it restores the right



A CORRECTLY TRAINED AND TRIMMED VINE

balance between the head and the roots.

In midsummer the garden should all be worked over with the hoe or hand digger, to loosen the soil and make it more porous. Work the soil close to the plants fine and mellow, using the hands for the best results. The beds of cannas will be in bad shape by this time, and it were better in the middle of July to cut off all bloom-spikes, rest them a week, and feed bone-meal and nitrate-of-soda solution when they will soon be in bloom again. The bed-edgings, of whatever they may be made, will be overgrown, and should be retrimmed, and, if needed, be thinned out.

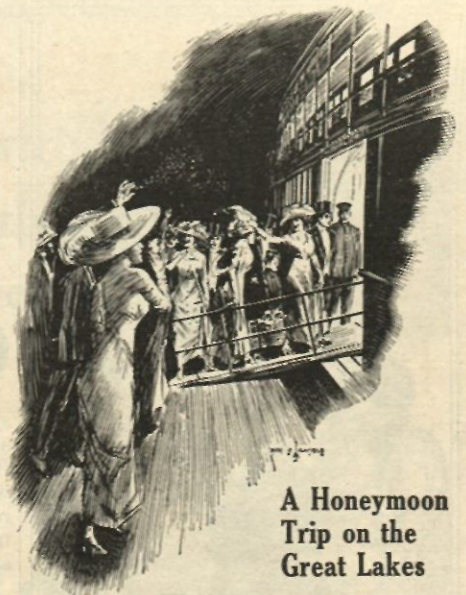
The sod along the paths and lawns will, by the middle of July, be in need of retrimming. This can be best done with an edger, but it can be done with the most available tool as well; and what looks worse than a frowsy-edged lawn?

By the middle of August the annual grasses in the lawn—those which were in the seed when you got it, if the lawn be new, and those which are volunteers, if an old one—will have died down, and the place can be denuded and resodded, or filled with fine soil, and reseeded. In an old lawn it were better to patch with sods, but in one less than five years old, reseeded will make a better-looking job.

By the first of August the bed or border of annual phlox (Drummondii) will be tall and ragged-appearing. Go over it with a sharp grass-sickle, and mow it down one-half, and in two weeks it will be as fine as ever. The sickle must be very sharp, else it will pull out the stalks. If the walks are overgrown with weeds, dig them out. If too numerous to take out by hand, treat them with a weed-exterminator, which may be had of any seedsman. A little care from time to time during the summer will work wonders in keeping up the trig appearance of the garden.

From August on, the well-kept garden will need very little attention, and should be as fine as at any time. But, before one realizes it, the killing frost will come. In a night the face of the garden will be changed. The plants will wither, and the leaves fall from the trees and bushes. This is the time for the real "annual" housecleaning in the garden. All the stalks of annuals should be pulled up and loosely piled, and those of the hardy ones cut off close to the crowns and thrown on the pile. Rake the garden clean of every leaf and stalk, and sweep it to make a good job of it. Search out the crevices of the fences and buildings, as well as the bark of the trees with a torch, to kill the eggs and cocoons of insects which may be lurking there. Remove everything from the garden which could be classed as dirt or rubbish, and burn every bit of it. Pile up all the lumber under cover, and make the pits for the bulbs for winter-blooming. Give the hedges their final trimming, and mulch those crowns of hardy plants which need it. If the garden is properly cleaned in the fall, it will need very little done to it in the spring.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Any inquiry about your garden will be answered by the Garden Editor. Write him, care of THE DESIGNER.



A Honeymoon Trip on the Great Lakes

There's a lesson for every summer traveler in the fact that so many bridal parties take their honeymoon trip on the palatial steamers of the D. & C. Lake Lines.

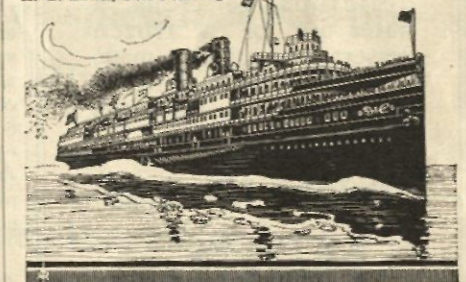
It means that by traveling the "Water Way" between Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Mackinac, they secure all the privacy and freedom, and all the luxurious comfort on these mammoth steamers that is found in the best metropolitan hotels. Moreover the water trip is restful and picturesque, making a pleasant break in the journey from east to west.

The Water Way

Between BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND and MACKINAC and other northern Michigan points, is the most satisfying outing trip you can plan. It opens up a wealth of enjoyment and new scenic pleasures little realized by the American who lives away from the Great Lakes.

Your railroad tickets are good on any D. & C. Steamer. Information regarding rates and time tables on request. Prompt connections with railroads for all principal cities. We have prepared an artistic booklet containing all the information a traveler needs, together with a perfect map of the Great Lakes, which we will send on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.
Philip H. McMillan, Pres. 49 Wayne St.,
A. A. Schantz, Gen. Mgr. DETROIT, MICH.
L. G. Lewis, Gen. Pass. Agt.



Fine-Form

TRADE MARK

MATERNITY SKIRT

Registered in U.S. Pat. Office

of great interest to
Every Prospective Mother.

Something new—only scientific garment of the kind ever invented. Combines solid comfort and ease with "fine form" and elegant appearance in the home, on the street, and in society—Always drapes evenly in front and back—no bulkiness—no draw-strings—no lacing—no ripping or busting—Can be worn the year round.

Made in several styles, and at prices lower than you can buy the material and have them made at home.

FREE Send for our Fine Illustrated Book—"Fine-Form Maternity Skirt"—It's free to every woman writing for it. Tells all about these skirts, their advantages, styles, material, and cost. Gives opinions of physicians, dressmakers, and users. **10 Days Free Trial.** When you get our book, if your dealer has not yet been supplied with Fine-Form Maternity Skirts, make your selection of material and style, and we will make the garment to your order. When you get it, wear it ten days, and if you don't find it exactly as represented, send it back and we will cheerfully refund every cent paid. **Other Skirts**—If not in need of a maternity skirt, remember our famous B & W dress and walking skirts will positively please you—same guarantee—Illustrated book free. Which book shall we send? Write to-day to

Beyer & Williams Co., Dept. 40 Buffalo, N. Y.

WARNING

To protect you against disappointment we caution you that the Fine-Form Maternity Skirt is the only "Maternity Skirt" on the market, as it is the only skirt which can always be made to drape evenly, front and back—all substitutes offered will rise in front during development—a fault so repulsive to every woman of refined tastes. No pattern can be purchased anywhere for this garment. Its special features are protected by patents.

SAVE FOOD

clothing, woodwork spoiled by rats and mice. Act promptly and save many times 15c. Rats die outdoors seeking water.

Rat Bis-Kit

needs no mixing; dry, clean, throw it anywhere. All drug-gists 15c; if yours hasn't it, send us 25c for one or 60c for three boxes, delivered *postpaid*.

THE RAT BISCUIT CO.,
14 N. Limestone St.
Springfield, O.

"CLINGFAST" Nipple
For Nursing Bottle
PURE GUM, RIGHT SIZE, Right Shape.
Clings tightly. Outlasts 3 ordinary nipples.
At drug-gists, or from us, 50c. dozen, postpaid.
THE GOTHAM CO., 22 WATSON ST., NEW YORK.



White Mountain Ice Cream Everywhere and All the Time

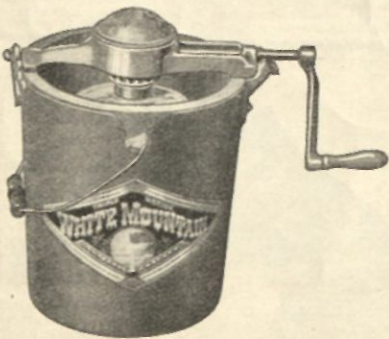
Nothing like ice cream to crown the pleasure of a picnic spread—a lawn fete—a home gathering—or any occasion where the best of all refreshment is wanted.

The smoothest, most delicious ice cream, a water ice, or a frozen dessert is quickly made and adds to the fun, festivity and feasting, when the wonderful

Triple Motion White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer

is one of the party. Four minutes' easy turning is all the time and work required to freeze in the "White Mountain." One motion to the crank gives three motions to the paddle. That means cream of the greatest possible delicacy. You never find lumps, coarse grain cream nor half frozen spots in the contents of a White Mountain Freezer.

Ice Cream is healthful; make it often in your own home—then you know it's pure.



Write for our free booklet—
"Frozen Dainties"

Tells of almost numberless good things easy to make in a White Mountain Freezer—Ice Cream, Ices, Sherbets and Frozen Dainties.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER CO.
Dept. R, Nashua, N. H.

TEMPTING DISHES FOR CHERRY-TIME

By EDWINA B. PARKER

CHERRY MOLD—Take three pints of stoned cherries and drain the juice from them. Mix with a teaspoonful of bread-crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the yolks of six eggs, a cupful and a half of sugar and the frothed whites of the eggs. Turn into a well-greased mold and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Remove from the mold, pour the cherry-juice over it and serve with a liquid sauce.

CHERRY OMELET—Make a purée from a pound of cherries and a half-cupful of sugar. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a tablespoonful of double cream, add the frothed whites of the eggs and then the cherry mixture. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in an omelet pan, pour the omelet in and stir gently until set, then roll it on a hot dish, sift sugar over, and serve very hot.

CHERRY CHARLOTTE RUSSE—Line a mold with sponge-cake. Put a pint of new milk in a double boiler, beat the yolks of three eggs with a teaspoonful of sugar, add to the milk and cook until done. Soak a third of a box of gelatin in a little cold milk until soft. Pour the custard over it and stir until dissolved, then strain and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Add to it a pint of ripe cherries that have been passed through a sieve, the frothed whites of the eggs and a half-pint of whipped cream. Pour into the mold and put on ice until congealed. Serve garnished with whipped cream.

CHERRY DROPS—Stone a quart of ripe cherries, add to them two cupfuls of sugar and a pound and a quarter of sweet almonds chopped fine. Cook until stiff, remove from the stove, let the mixture cool, then add the frothed whites of three eggs and a tablespoonful of grape-juice. Drop a spoonful at a time on greased paper and bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

FROZEN CHERRY PUDDING—Scald a quart of rich milk with three cupfuls of sugar and put aside to cool. Stone two quarts of blackheart cherries, crack the seeds and remove the kernels, put them into a mortar and pound with a half-cup-

ful of sugar, then crush the fruit, mix and add the juice of a lemon and an orange. Rub all through a fine sieve. Add a wine-glassful of grape-juice. Mix with the scalded milk and a pint of whipped cream and freeze. Serve garnished with candied cherries.

CHERRY SALAD—Stone about a half-pound of cherries, sprinkle with sugar and put them into a wire basket to drain. Peel and dice a small cucumber, salt and put it on ice for several hours. Blanch and chop a half-pound of almonds. Wash and drain the cucumber, mix it with the cherries, add the almonds and cover with a whipped-cream dressing. Serve ice cold on crisp lettuce leaves.

CHERRY SAUCE—Take a pint of sour cherries, put them into a mortar with the kernels from the stones and pound to a pulp. Turn into a stewpan with a wine-glassful of grape-juice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Boil until the cherries are tender, then strain and return to the fire, thicken with a tablespoonful of corn-starch mixed with a little cold water. Boil again and add six tablespoonfuls of preserved cherries and the juice of a lemon.

CHERRY CUSTARD—Fill a deep medium sized baking-dish about two-thirds full of stewed cherries and pour over them a custard made as follows: Beat the yolks of four eggs with a half-cupful of sugar, add to a pint and a half of milk and cook in a double boiler, flavor with vanilla, add a pinch of salt and pour the mixture over the cherries and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set. Froth the whites of the eggs, allow a tablespoonful of sugar to the white of each egg. Cover the custard with the meringue, return to the oven and brown.

CHERRY BREAD PUDDING—Line a pudding-dish with bread about half an inch thick. Stew a quart of cherries whole, sweeten to taste and turn into the pudding-dish; cover the top with a layer of bread, place a plate over this and a four-pound weight, stand in a cool place over

night. Turn out of the dish and serve with a vanilla custard.

CHERRY TAPIOCA—Stew a quart of cherries with a teaspoonful of sugar and a very little water. Soak four tablespoonfuls of tapioca for an hour or two in cold water, add it to the fruit, and cook slowly until the tapioca is transparent; turn into a wetted mold and stand in a cool place for a few hours and turn out when firm.

STEWED CHERRIES—Select some large light-colored cherries; wipe them on a soft towel and leave the stems on. Put half a pound of sugar in a stewpan with a little water and let it boil for ten minutes; add a pound and a half of cherries, let them simmer for five minutes and dish them with the stems uppermost. Put aside to cool and serve with whipped cream.

BAKED CHERRY PUDDING—Take a pint of new milk, a pint of flour, half a cupful of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pint of stoned cherries. Cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, the milk and frothed whites, the flour and baking-powder. Flavor with a teaspoonful of lemon. Cover the bottom of the baking-dish with cherries, sprinkle with sugar, pour the batter over and bake in a moderate oven.

CHERRY TARTS—Make the pastry as follows: Put a pint of flour in a bowl, a half-teaspoonful of baking-powder, three tablespoonfuls of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Work the butter and other ingredients into the flour, moisten with a little ice-water, roll thin and line patty tins. Partly fill with stewed cherries that have been sweetened and flavored with cinnamon. Bake for twenty minutes and serve hot or cold.

BOILED CHERRY PUDDING—Beat three eggs with a half-cupful of sugar, add a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cupful of milk, a cupful of sifted flour, a pint of stoned cherries and a pinch of salt; mix well and pour into a greased mold. Stand in water and boil for two hours, turn out carefully and serve with hard sauce.

FROZEN DESSERTS AND ICES

By ALICE M. ASHTON

DURING the intense heat, nothing so tempting for the home table as ices and frozen desserts; yet for the sake of the housewife they should not be elaborate in the preparation. The following are delicious, yet so simple to make that even the little daughter may undertake them with reasonable chances for success.

CURRENT ICE—To a pint of boiling water add a pint each of sugar and currant-juice. Heat until the sugar is dissolved. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and pour the mixture over them slowly, beating all the time. Cool and freeze.

ORANGE ICE—Put a tablespoonful of gelatin to soak in a gill of cold water. Add a pint of boiling water, one cupful of sugar and the strained juice of six oranges. If this does not make a quart in all, add sufficient cold water. Freeze as for ice-cream.

FROZEN FRUITS—One quart of any desired fruit, shredded or mashed fine, from one to two cupfuls of sugar according to the tartness of the fruit, one pint of water, and the beaten whites of three eggs. Blend carefully and freeze. The above recipe may be varied by using cream in place of water.

SNOW CREAM—Heat a quart of thick cream to the boiling-point, stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn-starch blended with a little cold cream and sugar to taste. Boil gently for three minutes. Then add the beaten whites of six eggs, flavor with vanilla, and remove from the fire. Stir in one cupful of shredded coconut, and when cool turn into a freezer and pack in salt and ice for half an hour. Turn the crank a little occasionally so that it chills evenly. It should be only partially frozen when served.

FRUIT SALAD—A very attractive-looking salad is made from several kinds of fruit, arranging each kind by itself in a glass bowl. Thus, the center may consist of a mound of grapes of two or more colors, next a border of pineapple cut in tiny cubes, then a row of circles of banana, and at the outer edge thin slices of orange. This arrangement is much more pleasing than when the fruit is mixed. Chill before serving. For a dressing, use equal parts of clear sirup made from white sugar and lemon sirup.

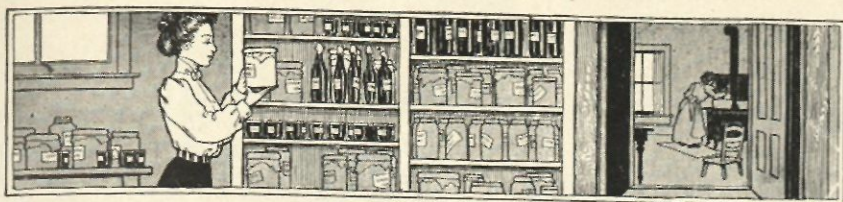
PRESERVE ICE—Put a large cupful of any good preserves through a fine sieve and add enough cream to fill a quart measure. Dissolve three-quarters of an ounce of gelatin in half a pint of hot water, and when cool add to the cream. Pack in a

mold and place on ice for twelve hours.

PEACH MOUSSE—To a pint of ripe peaches rubbed to a pulp add one cupful of sugar. Dissolve a teaspoonful of gelatin in three tablespoonfuls of cold water, and mix thoroughly with the fruit. Whip a pint of cream until thick, and stir into the fruit with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pack in ice and salt and let stand for four or five hours.

FROZEN COFFEE—Put three tablespoonfuls of coffee and a quart of rich milk in a double boiler and let steep for half an hour. Strain and add one generous cupful of sugar. When cool, stir in two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and freeze. Serve alone or with whipped cream.

VANILLA ICE-CREAM WITH HOT CHOCOLATE SAUCE—Beat the yolks of four eggs until lemon-colored and thick. Add one pound of sugar and a quart of milk that has been brought just to the boiling-point. Return to the double boiler and cook together for two minutes, no longer. Stir in the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, a teaspoonful and a half of vanilla and half a teaspoonful of almond. When cool add a quart (a pint will do) of cream, freeze and pack. Maple-sugar sauce with walnuts, is often used instead of chocolate. Either sauce is excellent.



WHAT DESIGNER COOKS FIND OUT

If you have some novel recipe or some little device which helps to make the culinary department run smoothly, will you not share your knowledge with the other readers of THE DESIGNER? For each suggestion accepted and published THE DESIGNER will pay one dollar. No manuscripts will be returned.

CANNED CHERRY-JUICE—When canning cherries during the cherry season, I put up several quarts of the juice, of which there is always a quantity left after filling cans. This juice I strain, add sugar to taste, heat to boiling point and can. During hot weather when lemons are selling at thirty-five cents a dozen, we use the juice instead of lemons in making cool drinks. One glassful of the juice added to a pitcher of ice-water and sweetened to taste is the right proportion to use. Set the rest of the juice in ice-box until wanted.

J. M., Tremont, Ill.

LOVE-KNOTS—Beat one egg until light, add four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add flour enough to knead very hard. Then roll out and cut in narrow strips. Tie each one in two or three knots and fry in hot lard. Sprinkle with granulated sugar while hot.

H. C., Rochester, N. Y.

OLD-FASHIONED "MUSTER GINGER-BREAD"—Put into the mixing bowl one cupful molasses, two large spoonfuls softened butter, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in three tablespoonfuls boiling water and one teaspoonful of ginger. Add flour to make consistency for kneading. Knead well but do not have too stiff a dough. Roll into sheets, mark with a fork and bake in a quick oven. This will make three medium-sized sheets. After it is baked and while still hot, brush over the top with a teaspoonful of sweet milk mixed with the same amount of molasses. This gives the desirable glazing on the top.

M. S. G., Jasper, Fla.

CINNAMON ROLLS—When baking, take enough dough to make a common-sized loaf of bread and either roll it out or pound it until it is quite thin; then sprinkle cinnamon and a cupful of sugar over it, and spread on three-quarters of a cupful of butter. Roll as you would for roll jell cakes and slice crosswise into pieces about half an inch thick. Let them rise until light and bake in about the same temperature you would use for bread. These are excellent with coffee.

E. S., Arkansas, Wis.

PEACH CAKE—Peel nine or ten peaches and cut in half. Cover the bottom of a long shallow cake tin with greased paper (I take the shallow tin because the cake bakes quickly and more easily). Place the peaches upside down on the greased paper and pour on these a batter such as you use for a rich plain or a "one-egg cake." Bake in a moderate oven until cake is done, and when cool turn out on a platter with the peaches on top. Put a little powdered sugar over the top and serve with chilled whipped cream flavored to taste. This is a tried recipe and makes a delicious dessert.

Mrs. M., Elizabeth, N. J.

CUCUMBER PICKLES—Pick and wash cucumbers, wipe them dry, and lay in jar. Add to a gallon of cider vinegar one cupful of sugar, one cupful of salt, one cupful of ground mustard. Pour over the pickles. You may add your cucumbers every day as you pick them until jar is full, then cover and they will keep the year round.

S. B. A., Lowell, Mich.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS—Take two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, add to two cupfuls of scalded milk; when lukewarm, add one compressed yeast cake, which has been dissolved in one-quarter of a cupful of lukewarm water. Then

add five and one-half cupfuls of flour, beating while adding, and knead it thoroughly. Let rise, and when double its bulk, knead a few moments and roll out one-half inch thick. Cut out with biscuit-cutter, first dipped in flour. Make crease in middle of piece, brush half with butter, fold and press edges together. Let rise until double again and bake in very hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes. To make glaze, brush with milk when nearly done.

M. L. S., Red Oak, Ia.

TAPIoca CUSTARD—Two tablespoonfuls of tapioca soaked in one-half cupful of hot water until water is taken up. Add one pint of milk and cook in double boiler till soft. Beat yolks of two eggs and add one-third of a cupful of sugar. Put this in tapioca and cook three minutes longer. Then take from stove and add a pinch of salt, well-beaten whites of two eggs and teaspoonful of flavoring. Serve warm or cold, with or without cream.

H. M. D., Providence, R. I.

POTATO VOLCANO—Mash potatoes very smoothly, season with salt, butter and a little milk. Form (on a plate that can be put in the oven) into a conical shape with a hollow in the center as large as a cup. For the filling-in, use half a cupful of melted butter, four large spoonfuls of grated cheese, yolks of two eggs well beaten and a little pepper and salt. Stir together thoroughly and pour into the crater of the mound. Spread the sides of the crater with a thin coating of melted butter, sprinkle with cracker crumbs, bake in hot oven twenty minutes and serve. This is an appetizing dish for lunch.

L. D. C. A., Manchester, Ia.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS—Four cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cake of Baker's chocolate (in whole piece), one cupful of milk, butter size of an egg and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Put all the ingredients except the vanilla in a large pan and let them boil slowly without stirring until, when dropped in cold water, a ball is formed. Then take from fire, add vanilla and pour into buttered pans. Allow to cool, then cut into squares.

M. S. B., Germantown, Pa.

GINGER BISCUITS—We are very fond of these little "brownies" as the children call them. Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into one pound of flour, add four ounces of brown sugar, the grated rind of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, and a teaspoonful of baking-powder. Stir a cupful of molasses into the dry ingredients and pour in sufficient cold milk to form a fairly stiff dough. Turn the dough from the mixing basin on to a floured board, roll out rather thin and cut into rounds with small cutter. Dust a baking sheet lightly with flour, place the biscuits on it and bake in a quick oven until they are a pale brown.

Miss M. G., Madison, Ind.

SOUTHERN BRUNSWICK STEW—One kind of any of these three meats: lamb, chicken or squirrel. If chicken, which is preferable, it should first be parboiled and cut in pieces and put over the fire in enough cold water to cover it. A finely chopped onion, a large slice of bacon cut fine, and black and red pepper in abundance, and salt are added. Cook until the bones are loosened and can be drawn out. Then add minced corn and tomatoes chopped fine, and one-half a pound of butter. Let these boil together, and just before serving add a sprinkling of stale bread-crumbs or pulverized crackers. Serve in a tureen. It should be the consistency of Scotch broth.

M. R., Stratford, Conn.

The kind with the natural
flavor of the tomato—
"Keeps" after it is opened.

Blue Label Ketchup

Pure and Unadulterated,
containing only those ingredients

Recognized and Endorsed by the
U. S. Government

Made only from red-ripe tomatoes—fresh from the field—(skins, cores and seeds removed) cooked ever so lightly, delicately spiced, and prepared in cleanly kitchens by experienced chefs.

Formula and label unchanged:—
the Food Law now conforms to
our high standard of excellence.

Our aim has always been Quality
and our many products—including
our Ketchup—Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Soups, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, etc., are the acknowledged standards of Purity and all that is Best.

Insist upon goods bearing our name.
Do not accept substitutes.

Write to-day for our booklet
"Original Menus," telling
what to have for breakfast,
luncheon or dinner.

*Our kitchens, in fact all
portions of our factory,
are always open and visitors
are made welcome.*

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

(Continued from page 133)

"T'S de big one from de circus," he whispered, excitedly.
 "The big one?"
 "You know—de one what brung you."

"You don't mean—" Polly's question was answered by Jim himself, who had followed Hasty quickly through the gate. Their arms were instantly about each other. Jim forgot Hasty and every one in the world except Polly, and neither of them noticed the horrified Miss Perkins and the Widow Willoughby, who had been crossing the yard on their way from the Sunday-school-room with Julia.

"You're just as big as ever," said Polly, when she could let go of Jim long enough to look at him. "You haven't changed a bit."

"You've changed enough for both of us." He looked at the unfamiliar long skirts and the new way of doing her hair. "You're bigger, Poll; more grown-up-like."

"Oh, Jim!" She glanced admiringly at the new brown suit, the rather startling tie, and the neat little posy in Jim's buttonhole.

"The fellows said I'd have to slick up a bit if I was a-comin' to see you, so as not to make you ashamed of me. Do you like 'em?" he asked, looking down approvingly at his new brown clothes.

"VERY much." For the first time Jim noticed the unfamiliar manner of her speech. He began to feel self-conscious. A year ago she would have said, "You bet!" He looked at her awkwardly. She hurried on: "Hasty told me you were showing in Wakefield. I knew you'd come to see me. How's Barker and all the boys?" She stopped with a catch in her throat, and added more slowly: "I suppose everything's different, now that Toby is gone."

"He'd 'a' liked to 'a' seen you afore he cashed in," Jim answered; "but maybe it was just as well he didn't. You'd hardly 'a' knowed him toward the last, he got so thin an' peaked like. He wasn't the same after we lost you. Nobody was, not even Bingo."

"Have you still got Bingo?" she asked, through her tears.

"Yep, we got him," drawled Jim, "but he ain't much good no more. None of the other riders can get used to his gait like you was. There ain't nobody with the show what can touch you ridin'—there never will be. Say, mebbe you think Barker won't let out a yell when he sees yer comin' back!" Jim was jubilant now, and he let out a little yell of his own at the mere thought of her return. He was too excited to notice the look on Polly's face. "Toby had a notion before he died that you was never a-comin' back, but I told him I'd change all that once I seed yer, and when Barker sent me over here today to look arter the advertisin', he said he guessed you'd had all you wanted o' church folks. 'Jes' you bring her along to Wakefield,' he said, 'an' tell her that her place is waitin' for her, and I will, too.' He turned upon Polly with sudden decision. "Why, I feel jes' like pickin' yer up in my arms and carryin' you right off."

"WAIT, Jim!" She put one tiny hand on his arm to restrain him.

"I don't mean—not—to-day—mebbe"—he stammered, uncertainly, "but we'll be back here a-showin' next month."

"Don't look at me now," Polly answered, as the dog-like eyes searched her face, "because I have to say something that is going to hurt you, Jim."

"You're comin', ain't yer, Poll?" The big face was wrinkled and careworn with trouble.

"No, Jim," she replied in a tone so low that he could scarcely hear her.

"You mean that you ain't never comin' back?" He tried to realize what such a decision might mean to him.

"No, Jim," she answered tenderly, for she dreaded the pain that she must cause the great, good-hearted fellow. "You mustn't care like that," she pleaded, see-

ing the blank desolation that had come into his face. "It isn't because I don't love you just the same, and it was good of Barker to keep my place for me, but I can't go back."

He turned away; she clung to the rough brown sleeve. "Why, Jim, when I lie in my little room up there at night"—she glanced toward the window above them—"and everything is peaceful and still, I think how it used to be in the old days, the awful noise and the rush of it all, the cheerless wagons, the mob in the tent, the ring with its blazing lights, the whirling round and round on Bingo, and the hoops, always the hoops, till my head got dizzy and my eyes all dim; and then the hurry after the show, and the heat and the dust or the mud and the rain and the rumble of the wheels in the plains at night, and the shrieks of the animals, and then the parade, the awful, awful parade, and I riding through the streets in tights, Jim!—tights!" she covered her face to shut out the memory. "I couldn't go back to it, Jim! I just couldn't!" She turned away, her face still hidden in her hands. He looked at her a long while in silence.

"I didn't know how you'd come to feel about it," he said doggedly.

"You aren't angry, Jim?" She turned to him anxiously, her eyes pleading for his forgiveness.

"Angry!" he echoed, almost bitterly. "I guess it couldn't ever come to that a-tween you an' me. I'll be all right." He shrugged his great shoulders. "It's just kinder sudden, that's all. You see, I never figured on givin' yer up, and when you said you wasn't comin' back, it kinder seemed as though I couldn't see nothin' all my life but long, dusty roads, and nobody in 'em. But it's all right now, and I'd just be gettin' along to the wagon."

But, Jim, you haven't seen Mr. Douglas," Polly protested, trying to keep him with her until she could think of some way to comfort him.

"I'll look in on him comin' back," said Jim, anxious to be alone with his disappointment. He was out of the gate before she could stop him.

"HURRY back, won't you, Jim? I'll be waiting for you." She watched him going quickly down the road, his fists thrust into his brown coat pockets, and his hat pulled over his eyes. He did not look back to wave a parting farewell, and she turned toward the house with a troubled heart. She had reached the lower step when Strong and Elverson approached her from the direction of the church.

"Was that feller here to take you back to the circus?" demanded Strong.

She opened her lips to reply, but before she could speak, Strong assured her that the congregation wouldn't do anything to stop her if she wished to go. He saw the blank look on her face. "We ain't tryin' to pry into none of your private affairs," he explained; "but my daughter saw you and that there feller a-makin' up to each other. If you're calculatin' to run away with him, you'll save a heap of trouble for the parson by doin' it quick."

"The parson!"

"You can't blame the congregation for not wantin' him to keep you here. You got sense enough to see how it looks. He'd see it, too, if he wasn't just plain bull-headed. Well, he'd better get over his stubbornness right now. If he don't, we'll get another minister, that's all."

"Another minister? You don't mean—" It was clear enough now. She recalled Douglas's troubled look of an hour ago. She remembered how he had asked if she couldn't go away. It was this that he meant when he promised not to give her up, no matter what happened. In an instant she was at the deacon's side, pleading and terrified. "You wouldn't get another minister! Oh, please, Deacon Strong, listen to me, listen! You were right about Jim, he *did* come to get me and I am going back to the circus—only you won't send Mr. Douglas away, you won't! Say you won't!" She was searching his eyes for mercy. "It wasn't his

fault that I kept stayin' on. He didn't know how to get rid of me. He *did* try, he tried only to-day."

"So he's comin' round," sneered Strong.

"Yes, yes, and you won't blame him any more, will you?" she hurried on anxiously. "You'll let him stay, no matter what he does, if I promise to go away and never, never come back again?"

"I ain't holdin' no grudge ag'in' him," Strong grumbled. "He talks pretty rough sometimes, but he's been a good enough minister. I ain't forgettin' that."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Strong, thank you. I'll get my things; it won't take a minute." She was running up the steps when a sudden thought stopped her. She returned quickly to Strong. "We'd better not let him know just yet. You can tell him afterward. Tell him that I ran away—tell him that—"

SHE was interrupted by Douglas, who came from the house. "Hello, Strong, back again?" he asked, in some surprise. Polly remained with her eyes fixed upon the deacon, searching for some way of escape. The pastor approached; she burst into nervous laughter. "What's the joke?" Douglas asked.

"It's only a little surprise that the deacon and I are planning." She tried to control the catch in her voice. "You'll know about it soon, won't he, deacon? Good afternoon, Mr. Strong!" She flew into the house, laughing hysterically.

Douglas followed her to the steps with a puzzled frown. It was unlike Polly to give way to her moods before others. "Have you gentlemen changed your minds about the little girl stayin' on?" he asked, uneasily.

"It's all right now," said Strong, seating himself with a complacent air.

"All right? How so?" questioned Douglas, more and more puzzled by the deacon's evident satisfaction.

"Because," said Strong, rising and facing the pastor, "because your circus-ridin' gal is goin' to leave you of her own accord."

"Have you been talking to that girl?" asked Douglas, sternly.

"I have," said Strong, boldly.

"See here, deacon, if you've been brow-beating that child, I may forget that I'm a minister." The knuckles on Douglas's large fists grew whiter.

"She's goin', I tell yer, and it ain't because of what I said either. She's goin' back to the circus."

"I don't believe you."

"YOU would 'a' believed me if you'd seen the fellow that was just a-callin' on her, and her a-huggin' and a-kissin' of him and a-promisin' that she'd be a-waitin' for him here when he come back."

"You lie!" cried Douglas, taking a step toward the retreating deacon.

"There's the fellow now," cried Strong as he pointed to the gate. "Suppose you ask him afore yer call me a liar."

Douglas turned quickly and saw Jim approaching. His face lighted up with relief at the sight of the big, lumbering fellow.

"How are yer, Mr. Douglas?" said Jim, awkwardly.

"You've seen Polly?" asked Douglas, shaking Jim cordially by the hand.

"Yes, I've seen her."

"The deacon here has an idea that Polly is going back to the circus with you." He nodded toward Strong, almost laughing at the surprise in store for him.

"Back to the circus?" asked Jim.

"Did she say anything to you about it?" He was worried by the bewilderment in Jim's manner.

Before Jim could reply, Polly, who had reached the steps in time to catch the last few words, slipped quickly between them. She wore her coat and hat, and carried a small brown satchel.

"Of course I did, didn't I, Jim?" she said, turning her back upon the pastor and motioning to Jim not to answer. Douglas gazed at her in astonishment.

"What do you mean?" he asked in a hoarse, strained voice. He glanced at the coat and hat. "Where are you going?"

Polly avoided his eyes and continued nervously to Jim:

"What made you come back? Why didn't you wait for me down the street? Now, you've spoiled everything." She pretended to be very vexed with him. The big fellow looked puzzled. He tried to protest, but she put a warning finger to her lips and pressed the little brown satchel into his hand. "It's no use," she went on hurriedly. "We might as well tell them everything now." She turned to Douglas and pretended to laugh. "You have found us out."

The deacons were slightly uneasy; the frown on Douglas's forehead was deepening.

"Oh, see how serious he looks," she teased with a toss of her head toward the grim-visaged pastor.

"Is this some trick?" he demanded, sternly.

"Don't be angry," she pleaded. "Wish me luck."

She held out one small hand; he did not take it. She wavered, then she felt the eyes of the deacons upon her. Courage returned and she spoke in a firm, clear voice: "I am going to run away."

Douglas stepped before her and studied her keenly.

"Run away?" he exclaimed.

"YES, to the circus with Jim." "You couldn't do such a thing," he answered, excitedly. "Why, only a moment ago you told me you would never leave me."

"Oh, but that was a moment ago," she cried, in a strained, high voice. "That was before Jim came. You see, I didn't know *how* I felt until I saw Jim and heard all about my old friends: how Barker is keeping my place for me, and how they all want to see me. And I want to see them, and to hear the music and the laughter and the clown songs—oh, the clown songs!" She waltzed about, humming the snatch of melody that Mandy had heard the morning that Polly first woke in the parsonage—

Ting, ling.

That's how the bells ring.

Ting, ling, pretty young thing.

She paused, her hands clasped behind her head, and gazed at them with a brave little smile. "Oh, it's going to be fine! Fine!"

"You don't know what you're doing," said Douglas. He seized her roughly by the arm. Pain was making him brutal. "I won't let you go! Do you hear me? I won't—not until you've thought it over."

"I have thought it over," Polly answered, meeting his eyes and trying to speak lightly. Her lips trembled. She could not bear for him to think her so ungrateful. She remembered his great kindness; the many thoughtful acts that had made the past year so precious and so wonderful to her.

"YOU'VE been awfully good to me, Mr. John." She tried to choke back a sob.

"I'll never forget it—never! I'll always feel the same toward you. But you mustn't ask me to stay. I want to get back to them that knew me first—to my own! Circus folks aren't cut out for parsons' homes, and I was born in the circus. I love it—I love it!" She felt her strength going, and cried out wildly: "I want Bingo. I want to go round and round the ring! I want the lights and the music and the hoops! I want the shrieks of the animals, and the rumble of the wheels in the plains at night. I want to ride in the big parade! I want to live and die—just die—as circus folks die! I want to go back! I want to go back!"

She put out one trembling hand to Jim and rushed quickly through the gate, laughing and sobbing hysterically and calling to him to follow.

(To be continued)

ACCESSORIES THE SMART GIRL WEARS

Neckwear, Sashes and Belts which Are
Now in Vogue



SHEER lawns or linens, with insets of different laces, or with fine French or English embroidery, are used to make the thousand varieties of Dutch collars and jabots which tastily-dressed women are wearing. Different combinations of Irish, cluny and val. lace or any of these with embroidery are used in the same set. The introduction of colored embroidery

on white in these collars and jabots is pretty and fashionable. Among belts and sashes there are beautiful elastic belts woven in tapestry or embroidery designs and in many colors. The Directoire influence shows itself in tasseled and fringed ends of sashes and belts, and in the metal clasps used. On some of the sashes steel beading is shown.

COLGATE'S TALC POWDER 1909 MODEL

The Safety Powder in the Saving Box

The new six-hole, non-leaking screw top gives double economy, concentrating the powder on the spot and regulating its flow. Soothing, refreshing and antiseptic. Made from the formula of a famous baby hospital physician and endorsed by trained nurses everywhere.



A NEW BABY BOOK

Here's a book worth reading if there's a baby in your house.

Send for it today

Baby's food, sleep, bath, airing—everything having to do with the most important and critical period of life—is treated in detail.

Written by that well-known authority

Marianna Wheeler

who has put into it her fifteen years' experience as Superintendent of the Babies' Hospital, New York. This, and her training in the New York and Sloane Maternity Hospitals, make her book authoritative and indispensable to every young mother.

Illustrated with pictures fit for framing by

Rose O'Neill

whose wonderful child pictures are familiar to magazine readers. Nowhere will you find better examples of her fascinating child characterization than in the full-page pictures of "A Babe in the House."

While the edition lasts we are sending it to any mother who will write us enclosing 10 cents. This nominal price represents but a small part of the real value of this little classic.

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. X

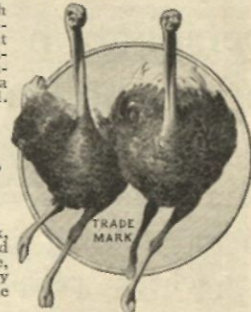
55 John St., New York

CAWSTON Ostrich Feathers FROM CALIFORNIA

Direct to You—No Agents

Delivered free to any part of the United States, at Producer's Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded.

Cawston Ostrich Feathers have obtained prize medals at the world's largest expositions. As a souvenir of California they have no equal. Send \$5.00 for a



CAWSTON "SPECIAL" PLUME

15 inches long, black, white or any solid color, full and wide, made from carefully selected, strong male bird feathers.

OLD FEATHERS ARE VALUABLE

We re-dye, re-curl and make over ostrich feather goods. Send us your old feathers, and our skilled workers will make them look like new.

WRITE POSTAL FOR FREE CATALOGUE

Interesting facts about ostrich farming in California, complete description and prices of all the latest styles in ostrich feather plumes, boas, stoles, fans, etc.

CAWSTON
OSTRICH FARM
P. O. Box 22, South Pasadena, California

HYACIL CREAM

Daintily Perfumed

REMOVES FRECKLES

A specially compounded cream applied on retiring, removes freckles quickly and surely. Money back if it does not do the work perfectly. In jars, 50 cents postpaid. Order direct or send for particulars.

Address Dept. F.

The Silvertone Co., Chicago, Ill.



Sent on Approval. Send No Money. \$1.50
WE WILL TRUST YOU TEN DAYS. Hair Switch
Send a lock of your hair, and we will mail a
\$4.00 22 inch short stem fine human hair switch to
match. If you find it a big bargain, send \$1.50 in ten
days, or send 3 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra
shades a little more. Include postage. Free beauty
book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade
switches, pompadours, wigs, puffs, etc. Anna Ayers,
Dept. 255, 17 Quincy St., Chicago.

FREE TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

To all interested I will send copies of *Hints to Expectant Mothers, True Motherhood, Baby Record*, 68-page Illustrated Catalogue and a coupon valued at 25c. in goods free. Address with 2c. stamp.

MY new outfit contains 30 patterns and directions for long, or 10 for short clothes, showing necessary material. Mailed in plain envelope, 25 cents, postpaid. My 22-piece Infants' Outfit, \$5.25.
Mrs. C. ATSMAN, Dept. D, Newark, N. J.





Insect Bites

Cuts, Sores, Bruises,
Wounds and Abrasions
respond instantly to an application of

CARBOLATED VASELINE

IN CONVENIENT, SANITARY,
PURE TIN TUBES

(Contain No Lead)

This Vaseline preparation is recognized by all physicians as a perfect antiseptic dressing. It possesses all the healing properties found in Pure Vaseline together with the cleansing and antiseptic properties of carbolic acid.

Hardly a day goes by that you will not find a use for Carbolated Vaseline. This is particularly true in households where there are children or where petty accidents are likely to occur.

Carbolated Vaseline is only one of the twelve Vaseline preparations that together make a complete and safe medicine chest. For each little ailment or accident prevalent in every household, there is a special kind of Vaseline preparation that is most effective and best to use.

OUR FREE VASELINE BOOK

tells you all about

Capsicum Vaseline Pomade Vaseline
Pure Vaseline White Vaseline
Carbolated Vaseline Camphorated Vaseline
Mentholated Vaseline Borated Vaseline
Vaseline Oxide of Zinc Perfumed White Vaseline
Vaseline Cold Cream Vaseline Camphor Ice

Each one is a necessity. Their practical utility will save you money in doctor's bills, not to mention pains and discomforts. Our Vaseline Book describes and tells the special merits of each Vaseline preparation and gives directions for its proper use.

Write for the FREE BOOK TODAY

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.

Proprietors of Every "VASELINE" Product

25 State Street, New York

London Office:
42 Holborn Viaduct



"Mum"

stops the odor of
perspiration and all
other bodily odors.

Not by creating one odor to destroy another, but merely by neutralizing it. It does not check perspiration, nor clog the pores of the skin, nor does it injure either the clothes or the skin.

25c at drug- and department-stores.
If your dealer hasn't "Mum," send us his
name and 25 cents, and we'll send it postpaid.

MUM MFG CO 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

The Celebrated "Gilbert" Corset

(custom made)

Conforms to the prevailing styles and gives graceful lines to your gown because it is made for your figure. It reduces the abdomen and flattens the hip. Our patented method of construction makes it impossible for the bones or steels to break or wear through their casings. Write for beautiful free illustrated catalog and further particulars.

Agents wanted.

The Gilbert Corset Co.
New Haven, Conn.

FRECKLES REMOVED

We can positively remove any case of freckles with

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

STILLMAN CREAM CO.,
Dept. K, Aurora, Ill.



THE PRETTIEST STYLES FOR MIDSUMMER SEWING

By MRS. W. HARRISON BLACK

A BRIGHT woman was telling me very complacently, very happily, how she had worn her plaited skirts right through the past year, and cared never a fig that the whole of the rest of womankind were wrapping themselves in narrow gored and circular skirts. "And now," she concluded cheerfully, "I hear that plaited skirts are coming back, and here am I right in the fashion again!"

Such supreme unconcern about prevailing styles is refreshing indeed to those who occupy themselves not merely with recording the changes as they come, but with watching for those that are planned long before they reach the general public. This engaging woman was serenely unconcerned. She was aware in a very casual way of the changes that occur, witness her remark that plaited skirts were "coming back." But it made no material difference to her. She would just as contentedly be out of the fashion as in. Her satisfaction at being "right in the fashion again" was nothing but an amiable pretense.

Are you holding her up as an example to us? you will ask in surprise. No, indeed. The majority of women would not be able to endure wearing the same style of skirt as long as one year. We are restless for new styles, new fabrics, new trimmings. "I had blue last year," you will hear one shopper say, and for that reason she will pass by a thoroughly satisfactory suit, let us say, to continue on the patient quest for something that will be not blue, and not of the same cut, and not, it is even possible, quite as becoming as its predecessor.

Most of us sympathize with this impatience for something new. Who that is going to make up new things does not first of all consult a fashion plate to find something that is "different." The reason, of course, for such consultation is not alone the desire to have a change from a thing we have grown tired of. We do have, quite contrarily to my unique acquaintance, a distinct desire to be in the fashion. And now that the new trend in fashions is beginning to be generally adopted, everybody is anxious to be sure that she is making up her things in exactly the correct style.

One thing you will notice, if you enter any assemblage of well-dressed women: there has been no radical change in fashions. You hear it over and over again that sleeves are getting larger and skirts are getting fuller. Yet the change is being so gradually accepted, that you will notice, perhaps, side by side, the familiar plain tight-fitting sleeve and the more novel full bishop sleeve, worn underneath a slashed sleeve-cap. You will see plain gored skirts, not very perceptibly wider at the bottom and, next them, plaited skirts mounted on a fitted yoke or on the regular belt. And, in any case, you will see practically the same silhouette. For the figure remains just as slender as heretofore, even though in many of the skirts extra fullness is introduced in the lower part between the hip line and the knees. Your skirt may measure more than four yards wide, yet, such is the softness of the materials, it will fall in just as closely at the bottom as ever.

I FEEL that you will want to hear more about the novelties than about the equally correct styles, which are, however, very similar to fashions which have been in vogue for some time. Just now, particularly, when thin, summery materials are being made up most of all, everybody will be interested in the various kinds of soft, full sleeves they may make up, and the novel features in the skirts.

There is surprising variety in the sleeves. All, however, are based on the same idea of introducing a puff or fullness somewhere, either above the wrist, or at the elbow, or at the top of the sleeve. In those sleeves having a puff above the wrist (variations of the bishop sleeve), many styles of shaped cuffs are seen. These range from the narrow sleeve-bands, which are really quite close in resemblance to those in the real bishops' sleeves, to the deep cuffs reaching almost up to the elbow. These, you remember, used to be called gauntlet sleeves.

The gathered sleeves with the medium-sized cuffs are charming for soft gathered waists. I know of nothing prettier for an embroidered waist of the sheer handkerchief linen than the style which has the front and backs slightly gathered to rather narrow shoulder yokes. The slightly full but otherwise plain front admits of an embroidery design that will be displayed effectively. If the gathered sleeve with shaped cuff is adopted, a good effect is obtained by repeating some of the embroidery on the cuffs and on the collar.

Another pretty sleeve for the summer waist has the deep cuff almost to elbow depth, and it has in the upper gathered portion four little tucks on the inside seam just above the bend of the elbow. These are released half-way across the arm, and form a puff just at the elbow. The same idea has been carried out in a sleeve that would be otherwise just the regular leg-o'-mutton sleeve. This is charming for silk waists, and it can be developed very nicely in lingerie waists.

Speaking of lingerie waists, I want to call your attention to the charming things you can run together in little time by using flouncing. A few tucks are all the detail that need occupy you, for any simple arrangement of the embroidered edging is bound to look effective. I think nothing is more charming than the open neck formed by the edges crossed in surplice style with some more of the flouncing forming the chemisette filling the V of the surplice. The embroidered edge forms the top of the chemisette, and, placed just at the base of the neck, its straight line across the front gives a pretty outline. This style is made with a few tucks and a buttoned closing in the back.

Many skirts are being made with one or two flounces of embroidery. This is always pretty and it is in accordance with the tendency to introduce more fullness into the lower part of the skirt. Sometimes you see the flouncing used in a more original

way. You know the familiar four-piece skirt having seams in the center front and back and on either side. A skirt after that style I saw developed from flouncing, the straight edges of the flouncing being joined to form the center front and back seams. The side seams were covered with insertion. This style of skirt, of course, requires embroidery about thirty-three inches wide or more, whereas for the various flounce skirts you may employ embroideries of any width you happen to possess. Either style is very easy to make and quickly to be finished, and these, I know, are the qualities you look for in your July dressmaking.

One is inclined to devote a good deal of one's talk to the topic of whole dresses or costumes. The costume has not for a long time previously enjoyed such general vogue. A single good skirt designed to be worn with a variety of pretty waists is undoubtedly more economical, and with many women it does good service. But even these indulge also in a number of lingerie and wash dresses. Accordingly, there is a wide variety of extremely pretty fashions for whole dresses to be seen wherever smartly dressed women gather.

I shall tell you of one, which, however, you will immediately exclaim is not a dress for rapid summer sewing, for it involves the putting together of a number of pieces. Still it makes an effective dress, and it is well worth a little extra time in the making. You have no doubt seen for yourself those skirts in which the alternate gores consist of a plain short gore for the upper portion and for the lower portion a deep plaited section. It means a little more sewing than if you made a plain gored skirt. In employing this style, you can make a very attractive dress by having in the waist plaited sections attached just at the bustline to a rather deep yoke coming over each shoulder. Made of a thin silk with the shoulder yokes of lace, the original dress as I saw it was very lovely. The skirt suggested the outline of the new yoke skirts, while its plain gores in the center front and back were met by plain portions on the waist which resulted in the effect of panels. For grace of line and originality of design, this model is excellent.

IS THERE anything lovelier among this summer's novelties than the various fancy-shaped collars, which, it seems, may be worn with everything? I refer to the flat sailor-like collars just as much as to the Dutch collars. The dress which was just described above had the effect of such a collar, with its long shoulder-yokes. And then in many waists and dresses you find the flat collars prettily hand embroidered. These are not only in linen, but they are made of the dress material and trimmed with lace or embroidery. The Dutch collars you are too familiar with for me to need to say more than that you can not have too many of them. The flat collars after the sailor type are seen on the summer coats, too. One smart cutaway made of linen has such a collar, round at the back, but rather square in the fronts. The collar itself was cut of the linen, and in front from each lower edge a deep plaited ruffle of soft lace fell. This latter feature is a sort of reminder of the jabot idea, and it has the same attractiveness as the jabot.

Everybody must be struck by the various graceful shapes of shawl collars which are being produced in the summer coat suits. The shawl collar is wonderfully attractive, and to the woman who does her own tailoring it appeals as the easiest neck finish to make, short of the collarless styles. There are some long well-shaped ones which give distinctiveness to an otherwise plain coat, and there is a smart little collar outline which curves round the neck rather high up with a novel and pleasing effect. If you are venturesome enough to wish to make yourself a light summer coat with the more difficult notched collar, you will find in that field, too, variety in the collar outlines. I speak of the notched collar as if it were something of an undertaking—which is an assumption on my part; for if you have had previous experience with it, there is no particular difficulty in it for you. It is only to the amateur, really, that the making of notched coat collars may justly be represented as something which should not be undertaken when one plans to do rapid sewing.

TWO and three piece suits still share the general favor equally. With the popularity of whole dresses, it becomes the most practical thing to get a coat to match your dress, and that style of costume is no less useful than the two-piece suit. On warm days, the coat is apt to be laid aside, and the dress alone presents a suitable appearance for the street. For this reason, the separate black coat which may be worn with different dresses is another practical development of the street suit.

But the separate black coat is far from being merely practical, or serviceable or useful, and it is not used merely as the complement of a tailored skirt and waist or a tailored dress. Positively the smartest thing for the promenade on cool summer afternoons is the black coat worn over the whitest and laiciest of lingerie dresses. It is striking, of course, and wonderfully good looking.

Just how they are made, is what you will want to know. If you are going to spend a week or two at a fashionable resort you will find that one of these coats is an investment that you will be happy to have made. One style is to use ottoman silk with facings of plain silk or satin and with jet buttons. A plainly tailored development is the most effective. The length of the coat is not more than a deep hip-length. The shorter-length coats are much the smarter for this style. Black satin and black taffeta are used also in tailored style. For the braided coats, net is the foundation used, and silk or satin for the lining.

MENNEN'S

Borated
Talcum

TOILET POWDER

The Box
That ~~Lox~~

Your Toilet Cabinet Is Not Furnished Completely if it Does Not Contain

all the Mennen preparations.

Mennen's Borated Violet Talcum Toilet Powder and Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder are a comfort and delight after bathing. They protect and preserve the delicate skin, relieve sunburn, allay prickly heat and other skin irritations and prevent chafing.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder is absolutely necessary to Baby's comfort and well being. **SAMPLE FREE.**

Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) is delicately perfumed for toilet use. It makes an abundant creamy lather which soothes and softens the skin. Its antiseptic properties prevent infection, and it allays or prevents the skin irritations

particularly common among young children.

For Shampooing nothing excels Mennen's Borated Skin Soap. It thoroughly cleanses the scalp and makes the hair very soft and bright. Mennen's Borated Tooth Powder gives the mouth a sense of exquisite cleanness and sweetness. It is an antiseptic and germicide, and while protecting and preserving the teeth, promotes the health of the entire oral cavity.

The original and genuine — the kind you have always used. Why take chances with new so-called "Baby Powders," when you know that the genuine Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder is scientifically prepared from the purest materials, and has always given your babies and yourself the relief you seek? Don't take any chances with powders of unknown quality, when you can purchase the genuine as cheaply as the imitations.

For Sale Everywhere; 25 cents or by Mail Postpaid.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., 17 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.



FOR THOSE ANNOYING LITTLE MOUTH WRINKLES

WRINKLES AND REMEDIES

By NAN HAMILTON

ONE of the chief charms of a beautiful face is the delicate satiny skin free from disfiguring wrinkles. These, alas, are easy to acquire and hard to lose. The young girl who constantly twists and contorts her face into grimaces, under the delusion that she is being animated, who uses her mouth and eyebrows as marionettes to italicize her speech, soon finds herself the possessor of a crop of wrinkles that send her flying to the beauty specialist. The chief lines which drag the features out of shape and destroy their beauty are the tiny fretwork that gathers about the eyes, raying off into crow's-feet, the heavy indentations that mar the brow, and the deep creases running from nostril to jaw. These furrows, far from being signs of decision and strength of character, as are popularly supposed, are really signs of weakness, and have their origin in bad mental and physical habits.

Our faces are walking advertisements of our minds and morals. We write our inmost fancies there so plainly that the most incurious may read. Lack of serenity, malice, worry, anger, a disputing, peevish spirit—these are the great breeders of wrinkles; and the woman who wishes to banish them from her face must first banish them from her soul, and try to attain a broad, sweet, cheerful outlook upon life and its frailties.

The physical cause of wrinkles is twofold. It may be that the elastic substance which is distributed throughout the outer skin in tiny spirals like hair-springs has become stiff through overwork or old age. In either case the skin loses its resiliency, its power of instant response, and the stretched tissues remain taut until, in time, visible lines begin to appear.

Besides the wrinkles produced by the decrease of elasticity in the outer skin, there is another and greater source of trouble in the underlying facial muscles. This mass of tissue, partly voluntary and partly involuntary, interwoven in all directions and fastened to the bony frame and to the skin, is almost constantly in motion. The muscles ripple, tighten, expand or relax with every passing thought or emotion. It is easy to see how these true and delicate tools of the mind can stamp upon the face, clear as a die, an expression of beauty or ugliness.

Whatever the cause of wrinkles, whether mental or physical, the disquieting fact remains for most of us that there they are, and the vital point is to get rid of them. Fortunately, they are amenable to treatment, but the difficulty is to distinguish between the charlatan and the reliable specialist. Women who are endowed with good common sense in other respects succumb at once to the beauty-fakers, and place implicit faith in their circulars, "Wrinkles painlessly removed while you wait." Some few of these absurd quack remedies have been so advertised and flaunted in the street-cars and a cheap grade of magazines that they have attained a certain meretricious popularity and do untold damage to the guileless or inexperienced.

Foremost among these methods is the so-called "skinning process." It consists in the sloughing off of the outer facial layer by the alternate use of acids and emollients, something as a snake sheds his skin, but with infinitely less ease. In truth, during those unhappy weeks the face resembles nothing so much as raw beefsteak and feels like a pricked blister; its miserable possessor secludes herself in her room, walking abroad at night and going to her "treatments" closely veiled. And after the strenuous period is past, what has she? A mask, fine and smooth, to be sure, but so unresponsive and thin and dry that it crackles like paper under wind and sun, and at the end of six months the entire face is wrinkled into a fine lacework of lines and puckered like a chimpanzee. The buoyancy and spring of the skin has been lost, the poor creature has added ten years to her age, and presently must needs be "skinned" again!

Another method, equally futile, is the insertion of paraffin under the scarf-skin. This process not only rarely succeeds, the skin usually turning a dead bluish tinge and revealing the

foreign substance, but it also opens the door to all sorts of perils such as eruptions and gangrene.

One beauty firm professes to remove wrinkles by the simple and ingenious plan of taking a reef in the superfluous outer skin and tucking it neatly away under the pompadour. Still another well-known firm "irons" out the offending lines by means of adhesive plasters, head straps and the like.

All of these methods are foolish and dangerous, not only because they are based upon error, but also because they are practised by ignorant and unscrupulous people. The very best plan, if one lives in a city and can afford the expense, is to go direct to a reliable masseuse who is also a physician.

Massage in the hands of an amateur or ignorant practitioner does more harm than good. Success requires a thorough knowledge of the muscular formation of the face, and firm yet delicate manipulation by fingers which need long practise to become skilful. A series of six treatments extending over a month's time costs ten dollars. This is the amount of money a woman puts into a silk waist or a summer hat and considers it a good bargain. The same amount of money spent in beautifying the face that goes under the hat is a much wiser investment. The treatments will put a woman's face into excellent condition and enable her to continue the care at home with intelligence.

To one who has never had her face massaged, the first treatment will prove a novel and delicious surprise, and restful beyond words. The masseuse, a quiet little lady, whose physician's diploma hangs beside the mirror, seats you in an easy, reclining chair, loosens the collar, and bathes the face with warm water and castile soap, rinsing it thoroughly before applying the next bath, a liquid preparation of almond meal. This softens the skin and paves the way for the application of cold cream and the real massage. Round and round the eyes go the delicate finger-tips, in an ever widening magic circle, until you sink into a kind of delicious languor. "That's right," murmurs the little lady. "Relax; it's half the battle."

But she is no chatterbox, this deft, efficient person with a touch light as snowflakes, and holds no *conversazione*. A soft, pleasant word now and then, but for the most part silence while the tips of the fingers move lightly yet searchingly over the face, smoothing the lines outward and upward.

"That scowl? It is the *orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle," she explains simply. "You have dragged it down so constantly that it is tired of being good. It will require very persistent treatment to get it back into the normal condition. But take the index and middle finger of your left hand—so," indicating the position upon the forehead, "and employ a rotary motion, with considerable firmness. Practise it every night; mind, every night."

"What about the laugh wrinkles?" you ask. "Is the motion and the firmness the same?"

"No—on the contrary. There the utmost delicacy must be used or the loose folds will develop into bagginess. Stretch the tissues away in a long upward sweep toward the hair, but gently, gently. You can't rub or scrub out wrinkles."

"You see that slight hollowness of the cheek? There one must grasp and squeeze the muscle with a circular motion away from the eyes and nostrils, toward the angle of the lower jaw. If, however, the cheek is too plump, roll the tissues between the thumb and fingers and work all the lines upward, kneading them gently the while. The same massage is excellent for a baggy chin, and is followed by a firm, strong pressure of the surplus muscle backward toward the ears."

"The mouth? Ah, that requires the most careful treatment of all, for it is the seat of all muscular expression. Have you ever noticed how when age or grief or illness attacks one, the mouth is the first to yield? It is caused by the weakening of the sphincter muscle. Place the thumbs back of the ears, and with the tips of the fingers smooth the flesh upward and outward."

So the treatment progresses, your face receives its final bath of orange-water, then a light dusting off with rice powder, and the little lady drops into a chair with a sigh and smile. "That's all to-day. To-morrow we'll go after that frown again." The brief hour is past, and you depart feeling miraculously refreshed and with a profound respect for the science of massage.



CORRECTING THE DROOPING MOUTH



Try This Soap for Massage

Here is a toilet soap so pure—so delicate—so delightfully soothing—that you can massage its satiny lather right into the pores of the skin and feel the benefits almost at once.

Palmolive is made from palm and olive oils shipped to us direct from the Orient.

These oils are nature's own beautifiers. Oriental women use them exclusively. We have blended them perfectly, after 36 years of experience, so in Palmolive they're better than ever.

The result is delightful. Don't miss it longer.

We use no artificial color. Palmolive softens and freshens the driest skin. We are proud of its delicate perfume.

Send us 4c for a generous sample cake and our free book, "The Easy Way to Beauty"—or buy a trial cake at your dealer's, price 15c.

See what the benefits are from a massage with Palmolive.

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO.
326 Fowler Street Milwaukee, Wis.



Let Us Send You This

Switch ON APPROVAL

or any other article you may select from our large new Catalog, illustrating all the latest

Paris Fashions in Hair Dressings

Our immense business, the largest of its kind in the world, enables us to buy and sell at big money-saving prices. These switches are extra short stem, made of splendid quality selected human hair, and to match any ordinary shade.

2 oz., 20 in. Switch	\$.95
2 oz., 22 in. Switch	1.25
2 1/2 oz., 24 in. Switch	2.25
2 1/2 oz., 26 in. Switch	2.25
2 1/2 oz., 28 in. Switch	2.25
Our 28 in. Wavy Switch	5.65
Featherweight Stemless Switch	4.95
22 in., natural wavy	4.95
Fluffy Buffer, Natural Only	5.00
Director's Braid, 2 1/2 oz., 20 in. long natural wavy hair	6.75
Chignon Coiffure, full back piece, curly hair, dressed in 14 puffs, as worn in illustration	4.95
200 other sizes and grades of switches	50c to \$25.00
Pompadour, Natural Only	2.85
Wigs, Ladies' & Men's \$5 to \$50.00	

Illustrated Beauty Book FREE.

Send sample of your hair and describe article you want.

We will send prepaid On Approval.

If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount.

If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimate. Our Free Catalog also contains valuable directions on "The Proper Care of the Hair."

Write us today.

PARIS FASHION CO., Dept. 27, 209 State Street, CHICAGO

Largest Mail Order Hair Merchants in the World

KOSMEO Cream

Creates a Sun and Wind Proof Complexion free from pimples, blackheads and blemishes. It positively prevents freckles, tan and sunburn, leaving the skin clear, soft and velvety. Price 50 cents at dealers or by mail.

Kosmeo Powder

Is light and invisible. It adheres well and unlike most face powders it is absolutely harmless. Applied after using Kosmeo Cream it leaves a natural, fresh, youthful complexion. Three shades—dusky, white and brunette. Price 50c at all drug stores or by mail. Samples FREE.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham
1576 Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

CANNING WITHOUT COOKING

the fruit. Perfect for STRAWBERRIES. Vegetables easily canned. Pickles never spoil. Earned First Premium at 12 State Fairs. In use 18 years. Thousands best housewives use it. 10c. worth (two packages) will put up 7 quarts fruit. Send for Club rates. Big money for agents. AMERICAN WOMAN'S CANNING CO., 321 Williams Street, Jackson, Mich.



FIFTY DOLLARS FOR STORIES OF YOUR PETS

WE WANT to hear about your pets. What have they done which appeals to you as either cute or remarkable? Write a little story about it, told in a simple, direct way. Tell about a dog, cat, horse, cow, rabbit, bird, guinea-pig, squirrel or any other kind of pet. Can you tell a story as good as this?

A Trick That Proved Useful

LAST summer our family was going away for two weeks and arranged for a neighbor to keep our fox-terrier, Gip. The afternoon that we went away we had to rush around at the last minute locking windows and doors. When we got to the station somebody asked:

"What became of Gip?"

"I took him over to the Browns half an hour before we left," answered my brother. "I didn't want him to follow us."

"Oh, then he is safe," I said, and we thought no more about him until we returned home.

Then we learned that Gip had been locked in our empty house nearly twenty-four hours. When he found himself alone he must have traveled around to all the doors and windows and at last found one that was unfastened. Just how he found it, I don't know, but anyway he shoved and dragged a chair up to it and raised it up by means of his nose and paws. Then he got a little bell which we had taught him to ring by holding the handle in his mouth, mounted a chair and stood at the open window ringing the bell. The Browns think he must have been there two or three hours before somebody sitting on the porch of the next house noticed the long-continued ringing and went over to find out where it came from. As the house was locked they had to get a ladder and carry Gip down on that. You may be sure that we were glad that we had taught our pet this unusual trick.

Or this?

An Accommodating Lameness

BOB was a Newfoundland puppy, a pet in a city house. Every night before the family went to bed, Bob was sent down in the cellar to sleep. It was clean and dry, and Bob had a comfortable box in a corner by the furnace, but he disliked being alone, and every morning came bounding eagerly up the stairs when the door was opened.

One day he fell down a short flight of stairs and sprained his ankle. After a veterinary surgeon had bathed and bandaged it, a soft bed was made for Bob in a large basket and he was carried up-stairs to his master's room. There he stayed for two weeks. Occasionally he "showed off" by hobbling around the room on three feet amid exclamations of sympathy from the onlookers.

At last he was perfectly well and was sent down to play in the back yard. All day he frisked around without the least trace of a limp. In the evening when his master called him he dashed in and started gaily up-stairs. But his master called him back and opened the cellar door. Bob looked pleadingly at him with his great brown eyes and then started limping slowly and painfully down the hall as if to say, "Well, I shall do as I am told, but it is cruel, cruel to treat a poor disabled creature this way."

His strategy won the day, for his master said, "Well, perhaps you are not quite well yet, old fellow, so I think you'd better sleep up-stairs."

He never slept in the cellar after that, for every time that he was gently requested to do so, he developed a temporary limp and the expression of a martyr.

Or this?

The Cleverness of Dewey

DEWY, as may be readily inferred from his name, was of the same vintage as the American victory over Cervera's fleet and the frenzied but short-lived canonization of the Admiral whose name he bore.

He—our Dewey—was by accident of birth but an ordinary, every-day house cat; but his marked precocity, and evident ability to fend for himself while still a kitten, earned for him translation from a Catskill summer hostelry to the superior winter advantages to be found in Brooklyn. He came down with the family in the early autumn, and at once proceeded to make himself very much at home. He even learned to open the door.

The door between the dining-room and kitchen was an ordinary paneled one, that opened by turning a regulation knob. For some time we had been puzzled when, after shutting Dewey in the kitchen for the night, or while we were otherwise engaged and not desirous of having his company, to find him suddenly in our midst. "How did Dewey get in?" and "Who opened the door?" were questions often on our lips, and despite strenuous denials on the part of each member of the family in turn, we began each to regard the other as growing unaccountably negligent or absent-minded. Soon the mystery was solved.

One night when Dewey had been put out in his basket, and the door latched, we who were in the dining-room soon saw the door-knob begin to turn. Once, twice, thrice it moved uncanily, then unlatched. The next moment there was a muffled clawing on the woodwork, and a gray paw came slipping through the crack close to the floor. A little more clawing and pulling and the door opened wide enough to admit the Admiral. Caught in the act, he was again put out, the door closed and latched, while one of the family ran across to our opposite neighbors, climbed out on their fire-escape and thence to ours which commanded a view of the kitchen door.

In a moment Dewey, having tried the door with his claws and finding it shut, jumped up to the knob, and clasping both paws about it, hung lurching heavily to the right until his weight on his clasped paws turned the knob just enough to unlatch the door. This accomplished, the rest was easy, and Dewey was soon in the bosom of the family. After this Dewey gave daily exhibitions of his prowess for the edification of doubting neighbors and callers at first loath to believe that a cat could really turn a knob and open a door. He seemed to enjoy his specialty, and never hesitated to show off his accomplishment, which certainly demonstrated cat cleverness.

\$50.00 Will Be Paid

FOR the best story of a pet we will pay \$10.00.

For the two next best stories \$5.00 each.

For the thirty next best \$1.00 each.

This contest closes August 15th, 1909, and no manuscripts will be returned. In the event of the material submitted not approaching our editorial standard, the editor reserves the right to reject all manuscripts. Contestants need not be subscribers to THE DESIGNER, and no charge or consideration of any kind is required to compete. Address all manuscripts to the Pet-Story Editor, THE DESIGNER, New York.

A Summer Stove of Unusual Convenience

Your kitchen is really incomplete without a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Not only does this stove do anything that any other stove will do, but it does it quicker, better, at less cost for fuel, with less trouble to you and all without perceptibly raising the temperature of the kitchen.

Think what comfort and convenience it means to have a



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

for summer cooking. Note the CABINET TOP for warming dishes and keeping cooked food hot. Also the drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and bars for holding towels—features entirely new to oil-stoves. It is as substantial in appearance and as efficient in practice as the modern steel coal range. In convenience it far surpasses any other stove. Three sizes. Can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The **Rayo LAMP** If you are troubled by flickering gas and large quarterly bills for the same, get a Rayo Lamp—the best, handsomest and most economical light for a home. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



THE PROBLEM OF YOUR SUMMER OUTING

Is solved in these three booklets which will be sent you for the asking. You have an opportunity THIS summer to SEE more, LEARN more, ENJOY more than has ever been possible before—the proof is in these attractive publications. They tell all about that glorious trip, which so many thousands will make this summer, through "Wonderland" to the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Illustrated profusely—with handsome covers in colors—they are decidedly out of the ordinary. Send your name and address TODAY, with two 2-cent stamps to cover postage, to A. M. CLELAND, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Northern Pacific Railway, Dept. BB, St. Paul, and the booklets will be forwarded at once. We have other books describing the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the Northwest, for the benefit of the Homeseeker and the Business Man—the "Opportunity Hunter"—which will be worth much to you. For literature of this character write to C. W. MOTT, Gen. Emigration Agt., Northern Pacific R'y, Dept. BB, St. Paul, stating the section in which you are interested. New summer train service effective May 23d and round-trip Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily, May 20 to Sept. 30. Through service between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and the North Pacific Coast. Full particulars with the booklets. Mention name of paper and receive dainty souvenir Yellowstone Park book-mark. Write TODAY and plan your trip NOW.

A. M. CLELAND, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, DEPT. BB, ST. PAUL
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY



BOILING WATER WILL NOT AFFECT IT IF MENDED WITH

CÆMENTIUM

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

"Sticks Everything, but is not Sticky"

Neither will frost, fire nor chemicals. When once set, nothing can soften CÆMENTIUM. And unlike other adhesives, CÆMENTIUM mends practically everything—china, glass, earthenware, wood, metals, stone, etc. It also builds up missing parts, making an otherwise useless article as good as new.

One tin used on the broken things in your household will convince you that CÆMENTIUM is

The Only UNIVERSAL Adhesive

CÆMENTIUM is not a fish glue, but a liquid porcelain. In fact it is a glue, gum, solder, cement and liquid porcelain all in one. Easily handled, will not stick to the fingers. Is odorless, tasteless, and non-poisonous.

Price 25 cents at hardware stores, druggists, stationers, grocers, department stores, etc.

If your dealer hasn't it, we will mail a tin upon receipt of price.

CÆMENTIUM SALES CO., 120-T Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

LOFTIS SYSTEM DIAMONDS WATCHES ON CREDIT

YOU CAN EASILY OWN A DIAMOND OR WATCH, or present one as a gift to some loved one. Send for our beautiful descriptive catalog. Whatever you select therefrom we send on approval. If you like it, pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Your credit is good. Our prices are the lowest. As a good investment nothing is safer than a Diamond. It increases in value 10¢ to 20¢ annually. Write THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE today for descriptive catalog, containing 1,500 illustrations—it is free. Do it now.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. G-96, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.—Branches: Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

"Onyx"



Hosiery

Extract from speech delivered in Congress, April 6, 1909, by

Hon. Sereno E. Payne

Chairman Ways and Means Committee

"LORD & TAYLOR are the largest Importers of Hosiery in this country. These people buy in the regular way and do not knowingly handle any merchandise made by the smaller manufacturers, preferring the merchandise made in the large establishments, where better regularity of manufacture is maintained, thus handling the somewhat expert grade of merchandise."

This official statement of facts should cause the consumer to demand the "Onyx" Brand.

For Men, Women and Children, from 25c. to the best quality made. May be had from most first-class shops in every part of the United States. Accept no substitute.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to Dept. S, and we will direct you where to procure "Onyx" Hosiery.

E 960 Women's "ONYX" Black "DUB-L TOP" Cobweb Lisle—resists the ravages of the Garter Clasp. 50c. per pair.

No. 106 Women's Pure thread Silk, Black, White, Tan, Gold, Copenhagen Blue, Wistaria, Amethyst, Taupe, Bronze, American Beauty, Pongee, all Colors to match shoe or gown. Undoubtedly the best value in America. Pure Dye. Every Pair Guaranteed. \$2.25 per pair.

E 880 Women's "ONYX" Black "DOUBLEX QUALITY" with "DUB-L TOP"—Gauze lisle; double sole, spliced heel. 75c. per pair.

E 325 Men's "ONYX" Black and Colored Silk lisle, double sole, spliced heel. "The satisfactory hose." 50c. per pair.

Lord & Taylor, New York

Kleinert's Dress Shields

I Made in six shapes and ten sizes.
I JUNO quality contains no rubber.
I The JUNO was the first rubberless Dress Shield ever made that could be washed in hot water and ironed with a hot iron.
I It is so white and light that it is almost transparent.
I As a dress shield to be worn with thin lingerie waists, it has no equal.
I Our Dress Shield Book sent free on application.

CRESCENT SHAPE
 REGULAR SHAPE
 HIGH POINT SHAPE
 ATTACHABLE SHAPE
 FULL DRESS SHAPE
 JUNO SHIELD

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER COMPANY
 721 723 725 727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE POPULAR VINTAGE PATTERN

"1847" ROGERS BROS.

The designs bearing this well-known trade mark are noted for the beauty, style, finish and qualities of endurance that make desirable silverplate.

Sold by all leading dealers. Send for Catalogue "G-18," showing latest patterns.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., MERIDEN, CONN. (International Silver Co., Successor)

"Silver Plate that Wears"

WHEEL CHAIRS

A Wheel Chair is often an invalid's greatest comfort. We offer over 15 styles of these easy, self-propelling and invalid's Rolling Chairs, with latest improvements. Ship direct from factory to you, freight prepaid, and sell on **THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL**. Liberal Discounts to all sending for free Catalogue NOW.

GORDON MFG. CO.
 401 Madison Ave., TOLEDO, O.

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture LAWN and FARM FENCE. SELL DIRECT shipping to users only, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. No agents. OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 987 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

MY NEIGHBORS

(Continued from page 132)

PERHAPS we need dampening to get us ready to be ironed out smooth! Still, in Our Neighborhood the less ceremoniousness we fall into, the better, it seems to me, if we hope to become in some pleasant future a *friendlihood*, with common interests and the comfortable sense of being different members of one Happy Family. It sounds like a fairy story, but some fairy stories are true.

I am sure that if grandmother had near-by neighbors, she "dropped in" on them and they in on her. It is a beautiful way to neighbor one with another, but must be led up to, of course, gradually. I dropped in upon Mrs. Oldheart with my stockings to mend, but not until I had grown well enough acquainted with her to grant myself so familiar a privilege. I am going to "drop in" at the Third Family house and, I think, at the House of the New Baby, just beyond. They will none of them coax me to "stop to supper," as grandmother was coaxed, I am sure—that is not the way of a modern dropping-in—but, over our sewing or crocheting or baby-gossip we shall grow quite near to each other, and when I run home across the back lawns I shall call back to them to "come soon—so do, so do!"

THERE are simple ways to exchange little hospitalities if we are not conscientiously able to extend big ones. Children companies are never very hard to prepare for—we might invite our neighbor's children in some day. A little piazza tea or an evening of fun and ice-cream—our neighbors are sure to return the little hospitality; and there, quite suddenly and simply, a new bond of neighborly feeling is established. The children have had a good time, and we all feel "neighborlier" and as if we belonged to the neighborhood family.

Mothers are a good deal alike all over the world—I am not prepared to say fathers, too, because there can, of course, be but one Medicine Man—a good deal alike, I mean, in the mother-sense which is more acute than that of touch or sight or sound. The nearest way to the heart of a mother is through her little sons and daughters. Don't you see the application?—Invite the little sons into your home, and the little daughters, and you are inviting the mothers. Twice I have been entertained in the beautiful Third Family home, though the first time I only buttoned Laughing Nell's little best gown and worried the son into a starched

man-collared, and tied his best necktie for him, and the second time only wriggled Hop-o'-Thumb into a white starched suit and sent him off dazlingly clean and unfamiliar. Both times I had such a beautiful time at the little parties! The Medicine Man, too—he took his share of the good time in Hop-o'-Thumb's ecstatic accounts of it afterward, when, no longer starched and immaculate, that tiny son cuddled tiredly in his father's arms.

Most all things "reduce down" to the children. In Our Neighborhood, as in the rest of the world, they are the all-important. They are all we have to depend upon to make the wheels go round when we drop at our posts. World plans and neighborhood plans may well center round the Sons and Dignified Pieces, Laughing Nells and little Hop-o'-Thumbs. Where we can not play ambitious, grown-up parts in the social game, we can move the children about back and forth on the board, and keep up a pleasant little play between us, in that way.

WE MIGHT turn organizers, I suppose, and get up little collaborating picnics. During the summer, when the neighborhood is reduced to its lowest terms in numbers, would be a good time to try it, anyway. If any of us are rich in enough trees in our yards to be termed gracefully a "grove" we can picnic at home and be indeed hosts and hostesses! Picnic feasts are the easiest "ever" to prepare, everybody knows. The simplicity and informality of them are their chief charm. Plain things "relish" so well out-of-doors spiced with sweet air and summer smells.

And we can always afford to have the choicest of orchestras concealed behind our banks of green. Such an entertainment ought to be a great social success. But if, alas, we have only a sheet-wide, sheet-long backyard, we must pack our sandwiches in baskets and take the trolley to Hardscrabble Hill or Lovers' Land.

"Tell me some more ways to invite my neighbor in," I say to the Medicine Man. "Dear," he answers, "maybe we're on the wrong tack! Maybe it isn't so much a matter of cups and saucers as of interests and sympathies—see?"

"Yes, I see, you mean 'cups o' kindness' and saucers of—of—" my imagination halts. "But, just the same," I insist stubbornly, "once in a while I think they might be filled with tea—piping hot!"

A woman always has the last word.

WHAT A MAN DOESN'T TELL HIS WIFE

(Continued from page 128)

YOUR husband does not tell you that his investments for others or for himself necessitate him keeping a finger on the financial pulse of the whole country, and that the load of anxiety he carries seems at times to madden him, for people bear no mercy, as a general rule, where their money is concerned. Your consideration, sympathy, even your advice will sometimes save a critical situation for him and give him the courage to go on with the deal, for it may have been just the sort of a transaction which needed only pluck to mature it successfully.

There is another force in a man's life of which he never speaks at home, and yet for which the wife must be constantly on the lookout. That force is the mass of great temptations which surround every working man of to-day, from the bricklayer to the bank president. If they were easily recognized temptations they would not be half so dangerous, but they come in such subtle ways and in so many guises that a man is surrounded and his moral nature encroached upon before he even realizes that he is in the midst of the pack of forty thieves. It is not only the multimillionaire or the bank cashier who has the chance to be dishonest, but the smallest merchant or least-known professional man. We all know in what packages these temptations come wrapped, and how they are all labeled "To be Used for Self-Preservation," but none the less they are stealing, lying and bearing false wit-

ness. Now a man is not going to tell his wife about all this, because he usually wants to be thought a hero at home if nowhere else, and, after all, he reasons he is doing it for her and the babies, and one must fight fire with fire. So he reasons, but such temptations toyed with stand for a mental and moral disintegration which many times results in complete degradation if one is to believe the daily papers. The wife must not shut her eyes to this, though she never hears it mentioned by the one most concerned; she must comprehend in order to help, not to judge. In her quiet way she can impress on the wage-earner that she and the children want only what is gained by absolute, unswerving honesty; that a good failure is better than a bad success.

Woman has little realization of the power she wields, and goes about sighing for new worlds to conquer, when she has, perhaps, an unconquered one right at home in the shape of a husband who keeps his whole working being locked away from her, but to which she might have the key if she only cared enough about possessing it. The example of a high-minded woman will do more to preserve a man than will all the civic laws in the world. Let your husband know just where you stand on all points of honor. Do not crave to live above your income, do not voice your discontent, but on the other hand do not be content with mediocrity.



AN INFANTS' STAR-STITCH JACKET

By ALICE MONROE

THE beauty of this little sack lies not so much in its shape, but rather in the wool it is made of, which is Rococo yarn. This wool is like a Germantown with a thread of silk run in, giving the garment a novel effect. The colors chosen for this very practical little wrap were white and shell pink.

Materials required: 8 skeins Rococo yarn and 1 skein in contrasting color; 1 bone crochet-hook No. 4.

Ch. 46 for the neck. Turn and work in short d. c. as follows:

Skip 2 ch., * wool over and pick up a loop in 3rd ch., wool over and through all the loops on needle. Repeat from * in each ch. until 10 short d. c. have been

right side of the work, and make the first row in the contrasting color and the second row in the principal color. Fasten off at the end of each.

Now work in s. c. in the same way all around the garment, neck and all. Make one round in the contrasting color and one round in the principal color, on each round increasing at the corners to make the work lie flat. Fasten off.

The sleeves are crocheted separately. Begin at the top with 8 ch., turn, skip 2 ch., and in each of the others make 2 short d. c.

Second row—Turn and work in the star-stitch, at each end making 2 4-loop stars. There will be 8 stars in the row.



A COMFORTABLE LITTLE SACK FOR THE BABY

made. Make 5 short d. c. in next stitch, 1 in next, 5 in next. This forms the first shoulder. Make 18 short d. c. along the ch. for the back; then work the second shoulder and front like the first.

Second row—Turn, ch. 3, and work in star-stitch (directions given below). Make 5 stars along the row, then work 4 stars, for each taking only 4 loops instead of 5 loops. Work 1 star of 5 loops, then again work 4 stars of 4 loops. Work across the back in 5 loop stars, then make the second shoulder and front like the first. All the loops of this row are taken up on the double thread.

Third row—Turn, ch. 2, 1 short d. c. each in first 14 stitches. In picking up the loops, take those in the eye of the stars on the row below on the double thread, and those on the loops of the stars through the thread toward the worker. Make 5 short d. c. in next stitch, 1 short d. c. each in next 9 stitches, 5 short d. c. in next stitch, 26 short d. c. across the back, then work the second shoulder and front like the first.

Repeat these 2 rows alternately, on the star-stitch rows making 4 stars with 4 loops each at the 2 increased points of each shoulder, and on the short d. c. rows putting 5 short d. c. in each of the increased points. When 6 rows have been made the depth is sufficient for the yoke.

Now continue in pattern, working 3 rows across one front, to the first increased point of the shoulder. Make 24 short d. c. in the 1st row, working the last 2 in the same stitch. On the second row increase 2 stitches at the armhole end by working 2 stars with 4 loops each, and on the last row increase 2 by working 2 short d. c. each in the last 2 stitches toward the armhole.

Work 3 rows across the back in the same way, increasing at each end of every row as the front is increased at the armhole end. The second front is worked like the first, then the various parts are connected with a ch. of 2, to form the armhole.

Now work back and forth in the 2 pattern rows, increasing 2 stitches beneath the armholes on every 2nd short d. c. row. When 8 rows have been made beneath the arm, fasten off.

Go to the other side of the starting ch. of the neck. Make a row of 1 d. c. in every second stitch, with 1 ch. between. On this row now work 2 rows in s. c.—1 s. c. in each stitch—always taking up the back of the stitch. Work both rows on the

Third row—In short d. c. Increase 2 stitches at each end.

Increase in the same way on the next 6 rows, then make 2 rows without change of width. Now narrow by making 2 6-loop stars at each end of each star row, and skipping one stitch at each end of each short d. c. row. Do this for 4 rows, then work without decreasing until the sleeve is 17 rows long. Sew up the seam of the sleeve and work 2 rounds in s. c. around the wrist opening, the first round in contrasting color, the second round in the principal color.

Fasten off and sew the sleeve in the armhole. The second sleeve is made exactly like the first.

STAR-STITCH

Make a chain of the desired length. Turn, pull wool through first 4 chains, as in afghan stitch, wool over needle and through the 5 loops now on needle. Ch. 1, thus completing the first star. To form second star, draw wool through eye of preceding star, through back of last loop of preceding star and through next 2 stitches on the chain. Finish star as before. Continue to work as for the second star until row is complete, then fasten and break off.

Second row, again begin at the other end. Make a loop on the needle and catch it in the very edge, with a slip-stitch. Ch. 3, first star, draw wool through 2 lower chains, through back of first loop in first star on preceding row, and through eye of same star. There are 5 loops on the needle. Finish star as usual.

The remaining stars in this and following rows are taken up as follows: Eye of preceding star, back of last loop of same star, back of first loop on star in row below, eye of same star. Care must be taken that directions be followed exactly at the ends, otherwise the work will not be even.

The little sack is suitable for a baby about one year old. If a smaller size is desired, make a shorter chain for the neck and decrease in proportion on the rows for the fronts, back and sleeves.

Ribbon of a color to harmonize with one of the wools used in the sack is run around the neck and completes the little garment. It is one of the most acceptable presents a mother can receive, as it is in almost constant use, and a child can not have too many of them. The pale tints of blue and pink are used.

Suesine Silk 47½¢

Send for Your 37 Free Suesine Samples.

Send for them now, at once.

You must see Suesine Silk, feel it and judge of its beauty and durability before you decide on any summer material for

- daytime dresses—evening dresses
- evening waists—daytime waists
- kimonos, negligee gowns, hats
- automobile veils, scarfs, underwear.

We tell you Suesine is just the prettiest, most delightful, durable and economical of all silks—that it will give better wear than silks that cost you twice the price of Suesine. But you will never know how true is that statement until you send for the

Thirty-seven Beautiful Suesine Silk Samples FREE

We ask only, that, when writing for these free samples, you will mention the name of your regular dry-goods dealer, and say whether he sells Suesine Silk or not. Please be sure to give that information in writing to us.

When you receive these samples you will at once note their handsome coloring, sheen and softness. And that soft feeling does not indicate delicate wearing qualities. On the contrary Suesine Silk has interwoven with it a few strands of the finest Egyptian cotton, which give increased delicacy and increased durability. Suesine Silk has three or four times the wearing qualities of China silk. At the same time it costs less than one half the price of good China silk.

An Exquisitely Beautiful Silk for Summer Wear

If your dealer hasn't Suesine Silk—with the name on the selvage—don't be talked into buying a substitute or you will be sorry. Suesine Silk has tempted scores of stores to offer cheap dinky stuffs masquerading and trading on the reputation of Suesine; these imitations are adulterated with tin, glue and iron-dust which make them quickly fall into pieces—don't be coaxed or persuaded into buying them, for you will surely regret it if you do. Insist upon the genuine Suesine with the name

SUESINE SILK

stamped along the edge of every yard. The fact that we stamp the name on every yard of Suesine Silk proves we are certain Suesine will please you.

We do not sell Suesine Silk except to dealers—but if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your city who has Suesine Silk, you may send us the money—47½¢ a yard—and we will see that your order is filled by a reliable house. Suesine Silk will thus cost you no more than if you bought at a store in your own city. Write now, at once, for the thirty-seven

Generous Samples Free

If you will simply write to us and tell us your dealer's name and address and whether or not he sells Suesine.

Samples will show 37 assorted colors of Suesine and, if placed together, they would COVER TWO PAGES OF THIS MAGAZINE.

Bedford Mills

Desk 2
8 to 14 W. 3d St.
New York City

Always, when writing, be sure to mention the name and address of your Dealer, and say whether or not he sells Suesine.



Dress 3919

3919—To make this dress in the 36-inch size, use 9½ yds. of Suesine Silk (\$4.33) and 9½ yds. of insertion, and the Standard Pattern No. 3919. Write for free Suesine Samples.



FOR

SUNBURN

You Will Find Immediate and Grateful Relief by Using

Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream

The skin may burn intensely, it may be painfully sore or greatly inflamed, yet this snow-white liquid Cream will instantly cool and soothe it, and will prevent peeling or irritation. If applied before exposure to sun and wind and again on returning indoors it will keep the skin in perfect condition.

Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream is antiseptic, cleansing, and remarkably healing. It also makes and keeps the skin soft, smooth, clear and youthful. Nothing is so soothing and helpful for babies' rash, chafing and scalp troubles; it is always safe to use.—It's the most cooling and healing lotion for men who shave.

Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream is not greasy or sticky. It is free from bleach and other harmful ingredients; is entirely unlike cold creams or paste creams in jars.

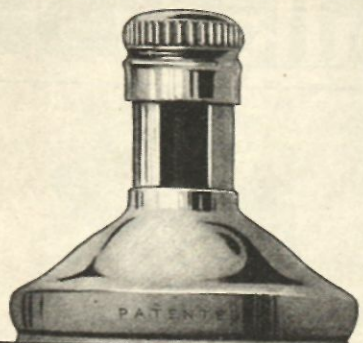
It is positively guaranteed not to cause or aid a growth of hair.

50 cents all dealers. Accept no substitute. If not obtainable sent postpaid by us.



Write for Free Sample Bottle

A. S. HINDS, 52 West Street, Portland, Me.



Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath
Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century

The Rubens Shirt

For Infants, Misses and Women



No Buttons No Trouble

A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life-preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he does not keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world. The Rubens Shirt can now be had in all sizes for ladies and misses as well as infants from birth to any age. It fits so snugly to the form that it is particularly effective in protecting the health of invalids or others who are delicate. The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars with Price List free.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Rubens Shirt has the name "Rubens" stamped on every garment. Manufactured by

RUBENS & MARBLE, 102 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

EXTERMINATORS

ROUGH ON RATS, unbeatable exterminator
ROUGH ON MOTH and ANTS, Powd. 25c.
ROUGH ON MOTH, FLY and FLEA, 35c.
ROUGH ON HEN LICE, Nest Powder, 25c.
ROUGH ON BEDBUGS, Powd. or Liq'd, 25c.
ROUGH ON FLEAS, Powder or Liquid, 25c.
ROUGH ON ROACHES, Pow. 15c, Liq'd 25c.
ROUGH ON ANTS, 15c, by Mail 25c.
ROUGH ON SKEETERS, agreeable in use 25c.

Fools the Rats and Mice
Rats are smart, but ROUGH ON RATS beats them. Does the work and does it right; the secret is you have to mix it; Take a hint, you do the mixing, paying only for poison. The unbeatable exterminator. Don't Die in the House. 15c, 25c, 75c.

ROUGH ON RATS CLEARS OUT
TRADE MARK RATS, MICE
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
SQUIRRELS
THE OLD RELIABLE
THAT NEVER FAILS
UNBEATABLE EXTERMINATOR
15c., 25c., and 75c., at Drugists and Country Stores.
E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

FAY "Ideal" STOCKINGS
High Grade—Hip Length. Button at waist—saves supporters. Quality and style for health, comfort and economy. Never sag or come down. Superior yarns and dyes—all weights for women, girls and boys. 25c to 50c.
FAY KNIT Regular style hose for boys and girls. Special style with large expansion tops for women. Extra wearing, fine fitting, ankles and feet. 25c to 40c.
FAY SOX for men. Special wear. 25c and 35c. Fully guaranteed. Try a pair. Buy of your dealer or by mail. Folder Free.
FAY STOCKING CO., Box 66, Elyria, Ohio.

Ladies Bleach your own Ostrich Feathers
With The Milan Bleach you can do it. Also your Straw Hats. It is a distinct separate Bleach. Nothing better. Sent by mail, 10c. and 25c. silver. P. M. MOLINARO, 604 West 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY

(Continued from page 131)

HER hands trembled a little as she dressed, but later she came from her berth with composure to learn what she should learn.

The owner of the voice had disappeared. All day her fine gray eyes looked out on a land sprawling in sunshine. But though Dyce seemed to give her attention to her mother, her magazine and the scenery of the brown Southwest, not a person passed through the car without undergoing the quiet scrutiny of her eyes.

She and her mother left the train that evening at Tucson, for Mrs. Randall was on a quest for health and the arid regions had been indicated by the physician in charge. It was while they were on the platform of the Southern Pacific depot that Dyce heard again the voice of the morning. There was no mistaking it, for it had a peculiarly sweet resonant timbre quite unusual. She was at the time in the embrace of a friend who had been expecting them, and she could not instantly detach herself and her attention. When she did turn, the young woman found none among the crowd of faces that fitted her conception of what the owner of the voice should be.

The Randalls did not stay long in Tucson. They had come to spend a month at the Antelope Peak ranch, and they left on the stage next morning for the sanitarium in the hills. It was a forty-mile drive through the desert. All day its white dust enwrapped them. A blanket of sunheat lay on the dry sand wastes, and only in the shadows of the distant Galiuros did coolness lurk. About noon the horses were changed at a relay station marked by a corral, a clicking windmill, a tumble-down stable and an adobe house from which emerged a Mexican who was indolence personified. Before they reached the Antelope Peak ranch, night had fallen and stars by millions roofed the plains. In an atmosphere of a violet haze they topped the last rise and swung down upon the silent ranch which lay, a gray shadow, in a sea of moonlight.

THE days slipped away almost unnoticed, and this land of miraculous sunlight brought healing to Mrs. Randall. She read, ate and slept herself back into health, gaining weight and vitality each week. Only by means of letters and newspapers were they in touch with the life in the East they had left. Dyce was enchanted with this old new primeval world in which she found herself, but her mother longed for the day when she might get back to the circle where she belonged. She devoured to the last item the letters and newspapers that told of it. The one hour of the day in which she really lived was that after the dusty stage had rolled up with its sack of mail.

It was, consequently with quite a flutter of excitement that she called her daughter to her one evening.

"Dyce, guess who is coming out to Tucson this week. Why, he must be here already, for he was to start Monday," she added at once.

Dyce smiled. "I'm sure I couldn't guess, mother."

"Mr. Drysdale."

The smile faded from the young woman's face. "Oh, indeed!"

"He's coming to look over some mines, the paper says. Perhaps we shall see him. I wonder if he knows where we are staying."

Dyce, on the point of saying that she hoped not, restrained herself. If it would give her mother any pleasure she was willing to endure the man's presence for a time.

As it happened, the need of this was not imposed upon her. They saw nothing of him, nor heard any more until the major-domo Rogers dropped the casual information that there was a sick man at the Box Elder ranch.

"Come out to look at a mine and on his way back, showed up at the ranch one evening plumb sick. They put him to bed and he's been there ever since. Typhoid, the doc says."

"Did you hear his name?" asked Dyce.

Rogers scratched his curly poll. "Yes, I hear it, but I disremember what it was."

"Not Drysdale?"

"You've said it, Miss. Drysdale's the name. Friend o' your'n?"

"He comes from the same place."

When Dyce told her mother, Mrs. Randall announced at once that they must drive over and see what they could do for him. This they did next morning.

After they had driven for two hours, Rogers pointed with his whip to a windmill which caught the sun like a heliograph.

"That there's the Box Elder, ma'am. A man owns it that was in the penitentiary somewheres back East. I don't know what fur, but I do know he's a white man clear through. He's that good a nurse. Doc says your friend Mr. Drysdale will pull through and that it's all due to the nursing he got."

"In the penitentiary?" Dyce echoed, her heart beginning to drum.

"Yes, ma'am. So they say, and he never denied it. But he's made good in this community, you bet."

Dyce did not ask his name. She glanced at her mother and saw that Mrs. Randall was quite unaware of the situation they would presently be facing.

THE road descended from the mesa and swept into a little basin that nestled into the foothills. Here were the ranch-houses of the Box Elder, offering no pretensions to anything more than simple comfort. A saddled horse drooped at one corner of the porch, and a man stood in the doorway.

"Hello, Mr. Herrick, I've brought you some company for your sick man," called out Rogers.

Even before the foreman pronounced the name Dyce with one quick glance had made sure of him. It was David Herrick, a little older, a little gentler, than in the days when she had danced with him; in his eyes a steadfast peace that yet was not happiness.

Before he could get over his great surprise at the sight of her, Dyce had dismounted and offered her hand.

"I'm very very glad to meet you, Mr. Herrick," she said simply, her eyes full in his.

"Thank you," he answered quietly. "You are very good to say so. I am happy to know it."

Mrs. Randall also shook hands, after hesitating perceptibly in her surprise. She was for once shaken out of her self-possession and made haste to inquire how the sick man was doing.

"Better every day, Mrs. Randall. The doctor is inside now. Will you walk in and get a report directly from him?"

Mrs. Randall bowed, and her host led the way into the house. Dyce sat down on the porch step. She did not want to go in just now. She wanted to be alone to puzzle out the ultimate significance to her of what this meant. For she knew that the moment of decision might come to her at any instant, and she wanted to be ready for it without hesitancy.

LATER Herrick came out alone and found her leaning on the corral fence, whither she had aimlessly moved to be farther from the house.

"You need have no fear, Miss Randall. The doctor says our patient is surely on the mend," he told her.

She turned a puzzled face on him. "I wasn't thinking of Mr. Drysdale," she answered absently.

The words were scarce out of her lips before she knew what his reassurance had implied. He naturally supposed she had come to see the man to whom she was engaged. It was intolerable to her that he should think so, but she said nothing more to enlighten him.

"Well, when you do think of him it need be with no fear," he said with a flash of his old smile.

"It seems awfully strange to meet you here at the end of the world," she said slowly.

"I can not yet get accustomed to it," he answered. "It was so unexpected, though I was thinking of you when you drove up."

"And I of you. But then I expected to meet you."

The enjoyment of your bath

is not complete unless you use

RUBDRY

"The Only Towel Worth a Name"

is woven of peculiarly twisted threads leaving on its surface thousands of little nubs that absorb all moisture wherever they touch. Just sufficient roughness to produce a delightful, pleasant friction that will not irritate the most tender skin, but leave the body glowing and tingling.

These towels leave no disagreeable particles of lint behind.

Rubdry towels will outlast two or three of ordinary make at the same price. Put up in individual, antiseptic sealed packages. The name "Rubdry" is sewn on the edge of every towel. Made in various sizes—for sale at all dealers.

That you may see for yourself the advantages of the Rubdry towel, send us the name of your dealer and 10c and receive two large size wash cloths woven like Rubdry towels—they'll tell you more than we can of the superiority of the Rubdry weave over all other toweling.

Rubdry Towel Company
169 So. Angell Street, Providence, R. I.

You wouldn't dare do this with benzine or naphtha.

THE LAW

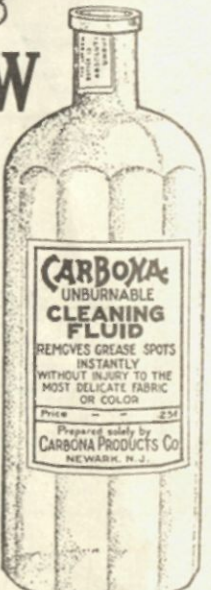
compels dealers to label every bottle of benzine or naphtha

DANGEROUS
Why take a chance of losing your life or property by using benzine or naphtha?

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
is absolutely

SAFE

It cannot burn, cannot explode.



Before You Build
or remodel your house you owe it to yourself to get this De Luxe catalogue of

KING MANTELS

They excel all others in artistic appearance, honest construction, distinctive style and reasonable price.

This big book costs us 50c but we will send it to interested people only for 12c to partly pay delivery charges. Free—a handsome 75-page book showing 45 styles of King Mantels and letters from many satisfied buyers. Write for these books while this advertisement is before you.

KING MANTEL COMPANY
523-525 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Stork
Pants

WATERPROOF
Button over regular diaper. No pins. Comfortable, healthy. Keep dresses dry and sweet. Price 50c. Made from STORK SHEETING, white waterproof fabric, soft, pliable, easily cleaned. Does not irritate the skin. Per yard, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
CAUTION: Be sure the goods you buy bear word "STORK," our registered trade mark.
FREE: If your dealer does not keep STORK goods, send us his name, and we will mail you free a baby sponge bag made of Stork Sheeting—also booklet. The Stork Co., Dept. 2 R. Boston, Mass. Also makers of Stork Catchall Bibs, etc.

10% SALE BABY CLOTHES

Until July 25th, 1909, I will allow a 10% discount on purchases from my beautiful catalogue of dainty baby and children's clothing to 9 years. Postage paid. Both sets of my 30 long and 12 short patterns (reg. 25 cts. each) with full directions, etc., only 25 cents.

Free list of baby's First Needs and beautiful Art Picture of Mother and Baby in colors. Write to-day.
MRS. ELLA JAMES, 210 Hodgkins Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

"Rogers told you?"

"Not your name. But I heard your voice in the Pullman sleeper which brought us out, and again at the depot in Tucson. I knew I could not be mistaken. But when I looked for you, you were gone."

He flushed deeply with pleasure. "You are very good, as I have always known you were. It will be impossible for you to know how much your kindness has helped me, both now and—four years ago."

"My kindness is only justice, but if it has helped you I am glad. So far as I am concerned you are the same man you were five years ago."

He smiled wistfully. "That is impossible. I am a marked man and must always be."

"Not unless you choose to think so," she answered quickly. "Are there no distinctions back of deeds that count? What you did was wrong, but it was not ignoble. Your whole life gave the lie to that moment of madness—your whole life before and since. The law took no account of the motive, but the human heart does. You are my friend to-day no less than then."

"You make me proud that I have ever known you and held your friendship," he said, not very steadily.

"It is I that should be proud. The

proof of it lies in that room, alive, thanks to the devoted nursing you gave him. Your enemy was delivered into your hand. You fought for his life day and night."

"If I did it was not for his sake alone. I thought of you."

"He is nothing to me."

"Nothing to you!" He repeated her words slowly, his eyes steadily holding hers.

The color flew to her cheeks, but she would not let her gaze fall so long as she could help it. Yet in the end her eyelashes shuttered their clear gray windows for fear of what he might see in them.

When he spoke again she heard the leap in his voice. "It is not possible that—that even now—after all that has happened—you care for me, Dyce?"

"Yes, that is possible," she answered in a low voice.

"And that you will carry the burden of my wrongdoing with me?"

"I can not see any burden," she cried through a mist of happy tears.

"But you will see it some day, and you would have a whole life for regrets."

"Only because it hurt you, David. You are what you are, and I love you. That is all that counts or shall ever count," she entreated.

He held out his hands and drew her to him.

GETTING A HOMESTEAD FROM UNCLE SAM

(Continued from page 129)

THE hands of the sunburned farmer, fresh from the plains and on the ground early, trembled as he feverishly fingered his wallet, scarce able to wait for the time to come when he could register and have his chance at the acres of wealth-producing land. Everybody felt it. Squaws and braves came in by the dozens from their homes on the reservation. They talked more volubly than usual and were keenly interested. Lo, the poor Indian, didn't seem to feel the fact that the hunting-grounds of his forefathers were soon to be appropriated by the palefaces. Rather, he had a shrewd eye to business and was in town early with bundles of beaded moccasins to sell to the land gobblers.

In those early days of the land opening Dallas presented a picture. All up and down the long street leading to the depot, buildings of all sorts went up. Signs were flung out. The air was filled with the noise of hammer and saw. Everybody was on the jump. The streets were thronged with the most cosmopolitan crowd imaginable. Reckless-looking men with the handles of six-shooters sticking out of their pockets, prosperous, alert-looking business men, stolid Indians with matted hair and gay blankets, women dressed in the most modish costumes, farmers, bankers and cowboys; in fact, almost every type of humanity was represented at Uncle Sam's big land-gamble.

They began gathering several days before the registration started. This was scheduled to open October fifth. As the clock hands slid round to midnight on the night of the fourth, dozens of notary publics stood lined up in bare little rooms, under flickering lamps, pens in hand, ready to touch off the great land rush the moment the lawful hour should arrive. There was no sleep in Dallas. All up and down the street, crowds gathered in front of the registration offices. Men in fur overcoats, men in corduroys, and men in high silk hats paced up and down. There was a tingle in the air.

The silent crowds outside the offices knew, and the notaries knew, that the fatal strokes of the pens soon to be made would mean fortune or loss, despair or joy to thousands. And away in the dim moonlight to the west rolled the silent promised land. Slowly the second hands ticked off the hour. Midnight. Then the grand rush began. Men who had traveled for hours and sometimes for days seemed to think that loss or gain depended upon their registering first.

With the stroke of midnight ushering in the fifth day of the month, the scene changed from a frozen, inert picture to one of glowing, pulsing activity. The crowds surged round the counters in the notaries' offices. The clerks wrote for dear life, the incessant jingle of the cash register recording every quarter which flowed over the counter, the hurried directions given by the notaries—all proclaimed that the great Tripp County opening was on at last.

Finally came the day of the drawing. The big tent in which the drawing occurred was packed with thousands of people. The huge cans containing the precious registration slips were placed on a platform and enclosed by a wire netting. At the appointed hour the cans were opened and the envelopes strewn upon the platform. Men armed with rakes and pitchforks walked into the white drift of paper and thoroughly stirred it up. Then little Demie Rose, daughter of Mayor Rose of Dallas, advanced slowly to the mass and drew out the first envelope. There was an instant of tense silence as Judge Witten read slowly and distinctly the name of "Mrs. May Melse Kennebec, S. D." A deafening cheer went up: "Hurrah for May!"

It was only an illustration of the chivalry which characterizes this wonderful new promised land, where hundreds of women are getting away from the hot-house existence which they have always led and are learning the ways of their rugged frontier grandmothers.

NOONTIDE REVEL

By ALICE CORBIN

THE poppy-breath of summer
Sways o'er the silken corn,
And the wind among the tree-tops
Winds up its silver horn;

But, so silent is the dancing,
So still the dancers keep,
I almost think the god's away,
And all the earth asleep!

The hollyhocks and clovers
Are waiting for the so. . . ,
And madly to the music
The world swings round and round;—

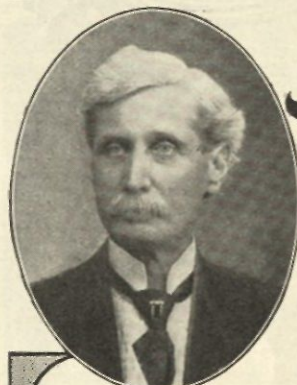
Soda Cracker Logic

Any baker can make an ordinary soda cracker—but to produce Uneeda Biscuit requires the specially fitted bakeries of the

NATIONAL
BISCUIT
COMPANY

All soda crackers are food. But there is only *one* soda cracker highest in food value as well as best in freshness. Of course, *that* soda cracker is

Uneeda Biscuit 5¢



Dr. J. J. Krom in his 82d Year.
NOTE HAIR.

Krom Soap

For the Scalp and Hair
Insures Hair Health

Krom Beauty Soap

For the Complexion
Insures Beauty and Health for the Skin

Krom Soap
is no new discovery—no experiment. Its merit has been proved

—absolutely—by the test of years and of thousands of users.

It is the masterpiece—the crowning achievement—of Dr. J. J. Krom, the eminent ethical specialist of Atlanta, Ga., who has devoted his life to the study and treatment of the skin, scalp and hair.

All over America—particularly in the South—men and women of the highest standing have long used **Krom Soap** and vouch for its wonderful efficacy.

Krom Soap for the Scalp and Hair

is chemically pure and hygienic. It is at once cleansing, antiseptic, stimulating and soothing. Therefore, it is particularly potent as an eradicator of dandruff and an eliminator of dirt and waste from the pores. Its use quickly corrects all unhealthy local conditions of the scalp.

Because it cleanses the scalp thoroughly, breaks up and destroys dandruff crusts, unclogs the pores and gives the hair glands a chance to do normal work, its use will promote a natural and healthy growth of hair, if the hair follicles are healthy. A shampoo with **Krom Soap** leaves the hair wonderfully silky and beautiful.

Krom Beauty Soap for the Complexion

possesses the same purity, the same hygienic properties as **Krom Soap** for the scalp and hair, but is prepared specially for the complexion and skin. It will not induce abnormal hair-growth on any part of the body.

Its use on the face, hands and in the bath, leaves the skin delightfully smooth, fresh and rosy. It acts as a corrective of local skin affections and is a certain preventive of eruptions and rashes. It is the *one* soap that will positively not roughen or chap the skin, and is of exceptional value in bathing young children.

OUR SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Dr. Krom has written an invaluable treatise on "The Proper Treatment of the Skin, Scalp and Hair," containing facts and advice which should be known and followed by everyone. We want you to read this book. We want you to give **Krom Soap** a practical test; so if you will send us at once your name and address, and enclose 10c. (stamps or silver) we will mail you immediately, prepaid, Dr. Krom's book and a liberal test sample each of **Krom Soap for the Scalp and Hair** and **Krom Beauty Soap for the Complexion**, and tell you how to obtain both hereafter. Better write today before you forget.

THE DR. J. J. KROM COMPANY, 820 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

OUR FREE BOOKLET proves what seems impossible

Let Us Send It To You It tells the most practical way to cook, and how you can make an enormous saving of fuel, labor and time. It explains and proves absolutely how meats, poultry, game, fish, bread, cake, pie, pudding, soup, cereals, vegetables, etc., are cooked perfectly in the



Caloric Fireless Cookstove

and much cheaper than is possible by any other process. It explains why, by its use, all the nutritious qualities and delicious flavors of the food are preserved, and the cheapest and toughest cuts of meat are made tender. Why the food is hygienically cooked—more healthful—thereby preventing indigestion. Why there are no escaping odors. Why there is no danger of burning or over-cooking. How indifferent cooks become expert. Do not confuse the Caloric with other fireless cookstoves—it is different, far superior in every way. It is the only one that actually

BAKES AND ROASTS

food in its raw state, as well as stews, steams, boils, etc., without first heating or partially cooking, or without finishing the cooking on a regular stove. It is absolutely sanitary—no cloth, felt, or leather to become foul—just metal that can

be scalded clean. Used in thousands of homes, sanitariums, Domestic Science departments of leading universities and the U. S. Army. Made in six sizes and styles. You cannot afford to be without a Caloric. We positively guarantee it will give you complete satisfaction—you are to be the only judge. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Ask your merchant to show you a Caloric—if he cannot, we will tell you who can. Write for the free booklet anyway—today—now. You'll find it interesting.

FOR SUMMER COTTAGES

The Caloric is especially adapted for use in summer cottages. Meals can always be hot and ready to eat.

COOKBOOK FREE

160 page handsomely bound cookbook free with every Caloric, or mailed for 50 cents, which is refunded when you buy a Caloric.

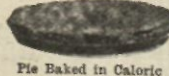
THE CALORIC COMPANY, 300 McKey Blvd., JANESVILLE, WIS.
(Formerly at Grand Rapids, Mich.)



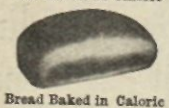
Roast Beef
Roasted in Caloric



Chicken
Roasted in Caloric



Pie Baked in Caloric



Bread Baked in Caloric



LABLACHE

FACE POWDER

In Summer A Necessity

Always a luxury is that pure, harmless and greatest of all beautifiers. Its users never experience harm to their complexions from exposure to sun and wind, nor present faces shiny, greasy or reddened by the corroding effect of perspiration. Lablache is cooling, refreshing and characterized by a delicate perfume as distinctively its own as is the fragrance of the rose. All women like it.

Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink, or Cream, 50c. a box, of druggists or by mail. Send 10c. for sample.

BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers
Dept. H, 125 Kingston St.,
Boston, Mass.



2 IN 1

SHOE POLISH

The only perfect water-proof leather food polish. Doubles the life of leather.

10 cents

At All Dealers

The F. F. Dalley Co. Ltd.
Buffalo, N. Y. Hamilton, Can.

SWEETHEART TOILET SOAP

Its chief recommendation is the first soap-virtue—"Purity."



Ask
Your
Grocer

LIQUID VENEER

Is Wonderful for Dusting;
It Polishes, Cleans and Disinfects
All at the Same Time.

Sold Everywhere in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

in your own Home for Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing or Mandolin. One lesson weekly. Beginners or advanced pupils. Your only expense is for postage and music, which averages about 2 cents a day. Established 1898. Thousands of pupils all over the world write, "Wish I had known of you before." Booklet and free tuition offer sent free. Address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 5, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A LITTLE NUISANCE

By EMILY RAY

"WHAT a dear little fellow he is!" said Isabel, as she led the little boy into the dining-room.

"I am not quite sure I like such off-hand ways," said Mrs. Campbell.

"But, mother," said Charles, "I think it was much better for him to say outright that he was going to stay to dinner than to have hinted for an invitation."

"He is too forward, I think, and his mother should be told of this," answered Mrs. Campbell.

Fortunately the little boy did not hear these remarks. After dinner Isabel and Charles entertained him for a while on the lawn. Then they started a game of croquet, and Bob disappeared.

They were still playing when Mrs. Campbell appeared on the veranda to call them to tea. As they started toward the house, Bob joined them.

"What will mother say?" whispered Charles to his sister. "But never mind. Perhaps she'll let him stay if I ask her to."

"I hope she will," answered Isabel. "I feel sorry for him and the other children in his family, and would like to have them here often, but mother says if we make too much of them they will be here all the time."

Mrs. Campbell gave a little gasp as she caught sight of Bob's smiling face. "I can not have this," she said decidedly. "When we want guests we will invite them, and Bob must go home at once. I expect the minister here to tea, and called you in a little early on that account. We must put a stop to Bob's forward ways. Run home now, child."

The little fellow's lip quivered, but he turned obediently and without a word left the room. They saw him from the window as he trudged along the street toward his home which was on the outskirts of the village.

Shortly after the child left, Sarah, the maid, ushered in the minister. As Isabel had the primary class in Sunday-school, Mr. Whitman soon turned his attention to her and began talking of the children she taught.

"Oh, by the way," he said, "I met little Bob Maxwell as I was coming here, and stopped to talk with him a few moments.

You know, of course," turning to Mrs. Campbell, "that he is one of a large family of children and that his father and mother are poor, but very hard-working. His father hurt his hand badly a few days ago in the sawmill, and will not be able to work for some time. The mother takes in washing to help along, and Bob has been visiting about among the neighbors to lighten her work at home. Of course, everybody that knows him is glad to have him drop in for a meal, and people often send things home by him for the others. He told me the other day that your son Charles had given him ten cents and he had brought it home to his mother. Most children would have spent it for candy, but not he!"

Just then Sarah appeared to tell them tea was ready.

Mrs. Campbell and Isabel waited to send them and there for the little boy they had treated so badly, but they could not on account of Mr. Whitman, and when he left it was too late.

Early next morning Charles went to the Maxwells' house and found that things were just as Mr. Whitman had said. But Bob was not at home. Mrs. Maxwell said the child had seemed quite downcast when he had come home the day before, but had gone berrying that morning, as cheerfully

as ever, with a neighbor's little boy.

Charles left a message for him to come first to their home with his berries, then hurried back to tell his mother and sister.

That afternoon little Bob again went to the Campbells' house, and this time received the heartiest kind of welcome. Mrs. Campbell asked him to stay with them until his father was well, but he refused, saying he was helping his mama now by picking and selling berries, and had not time to visit. Mrs. Campbell bought all his berries, and gave him an order for more. He promised to stay to tea the next evening. "Because," he added proudly, "that will help mama."

"He will surely make a fine man," said Mrs. Campbell, when the child had gone, "for all his thought is for his mother."

"Yes," added Charles, "we have all learned a lesson."

"And a little child taught us," whispered Isabel.

MRS. CAMPBELL BOUGHT ALL HIS BERRIES



PUZZLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

1. There is a word which asks, "In what place?" Cut off the first letter and the remainder gives you the answer. What is it?

2. By me much mischief oft is done, But on the Fourth I'm used for fun. Behead me, friend, and you'll behold A pleasure-ground for young and old. Behead again, there will be found What floated over deluged ground.

3. Here are some well-known birds expressed in enigmas. What are they? A toy for windy weather; a girl's name; a country in Europe; to gulp down.

4. There's a word that means something of little value. Behead it and it becomes a dangerous weapon.

5. Arithmetic is easily taught when given in the form of a puzzle. There is a number which is more than 5 and less than 10. If multiplied by 5, lessened by 16 and divided by 3, the number again appears as at first.

The children who solve these puzzles correctly will find their names on the puzzle-solvers' honor roll in the September DESIGNER. Address AUNT RUTH, THE DESIGNER.

Prizes for Good Work

Drawings—The five children sending the best drawing entitled "Vacation Fun" or "The Churn" will each receive a fine book.

Essays—The five children sending the best essays entitled "Examination Days" or "How to Spend a Rainy Day" will each be given one of the newest picture puzzles.

Photographs—The five children sending the best photographs entitled "A Street Corner" or "The Swimming-Hole" will each receive a delightful game.

These contests are open to all without charge or consideration of any kind. Contestants need not be subscribers to THE DESIGNER. Address AUNT RUTH, THE DESIGNER.



OUR CHILDREN'S OWN PAGE

Edited by Themselves

A Happy Family

AN OLD hen once made a nest under the barn where she laid several eggs. One day a few weeks later, she was seen walking around with a little newly-hatched chicken. Mrs. Bond, the owner of the hen, saw her, picked up the chicken, and gave it to one of her neighbors.

The people to whom she gave the chicken had a cat named Tiddledewinks who had two little kittens. They put the chicken in the basket with Tiddledewinks and the kittens to see what they would do. The old cat did not attempt to hurt the chicken, so they let it stay with her all night in the basket.

In the morning the chicken was still all right, so they decided to let Tiddledewinks raise the little bird, which they named "Royal."

When Tiddledewinks washed her kittens she thought Royal ought to be washed also; but his feathers stuck to her tongue so much that she often lifted him to the top of the basket.

They had another cat named Topsy who was the mother of Tiddledewinks, and who looked so much like her that Royal couldn't tell them apart. Sometimes he would go up to Topsy thinking she was Tiddledewinks, but Topsy would box him away.

One day they heard a loud peeping and ran out to see what was the matter. There they saw Tiddledewinks climbing up the back porch carrying Royal by the wing to the up-stairs window. When she got into the house she carried him downstairs and placed him in the basket.

Royal at last grew to be a big rooster and became so cross that he was given

The Red, it stands for our soldiers' blood,
The White for innocence free,
The Blue for the Army and Navy true,
That fought on land and sea.

Then hurrah! for our Flag, the Red,
White and Blue,
And search wherever we will,
We always come back to the same old Flag,
And admit we love it still.

WILLIAM SMITH, Age 13,
Port Richmond, Staten Island,
N. Y.



"A PAIL AND BRUSH"

Drawn by Clarence Kelsey, Minneapolis, Minn.

The First Signs of Spring

The sun was shining brightly after a morning's rain. I ran home from school, whistling joyously. The grass and flowers were peeping forth, the birds were chirping, and even the old dog barked happily. Every one seemed to be affected by the gladsome weather.

I decided I would put on my roller skates and spin around the court-house block a few times, play "Hat-on-Back" with the boys, and spend an hour at the gym before supper.

In this happy humor I arrived at the hall door.

Gracious! were we moving? The parlor rug and furniture were stacked pell-mell in the hall, and mother, or rather some one that faintly resembled dear mother, with head wrapped in a towel, skirt pinned around her knees, an old faded, torn apron, sleeves rolled up, feather-duster in one hand and scrub-brush in the other, stood before me.

"Francis, run over to Smith's and see why the man does not come to clean the paper. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend me her step-ladder. Carry this rubbish outside. Go to the store and get some soap. Mercy! don't step on the clean floor. Beat the rugs and then mind the baby until supper is ready."

Truly the first signs of spring are here. Mother is house-cleaning.

FRANCIS M. JACOBS,
Covington, Ky.

May Day Fun

May baskets all in a row
Sitting on the table ho! ho!
One will go to naughty Jill;
Blue flowers gathered on the hill.

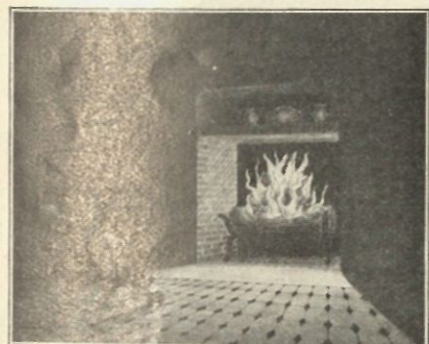


"OUR LETTER-BOX"

Taken by Reina Keefer, Attica, Ind.

Run up to the doorstep quick,
Pretty basket with flowers thick,
Ring the bell and run away,
And receive thanks another day.

INEZ WINGERT, Age 12,
Spring Hill, Kan.



"THE FIREPLACE"

Drawn by X. L. Herman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

away. Tiddledewinks lived several years longer, but was poisoned at last by boys.
THEODORA EMMERSON, Age 9,
Cañon City, Colo.

Fun

We're playing we are pedlers,
And we're going up and down,
Just as they do to sell their goods
To people in the town.

We each one have a basket
To carry on our backs;
We've filled them full of everything
And play they are our packs.

Now won't you buy an elephant?
It's not so very big,
Perhaps you'd like a curly dog,
Or our funny china pig.

Then we have some ribbons,
Some apples, and some cake;
We'll be delighted to supply you,
Whatever choice you make.
MABEL DAVIDSON, Age 10,
Jackson, Miss.

Our Flag

Each morning as I go to school
Just a little before nine,
As I look down the street, the first
thing I greet
Is the Flag that I call mine.

I love my Flag and will honor it, too,
Wherever I may go;
In war or in peace may it never cease
To wave, nor its colors glow.



CREAMY Cup Custards that melt in your mouth. How cool and good they taste on a sweltering day. It's easier than you think to make them just right.

Ask any good cook, she'll tell you: Simply milk, eggs and so forth—and for the sake of the right consistency and smoothness you *must* use

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

Do you know that the finest shortcake ever baked is made with part Kingsford's? The cake itself, mind you. One-fourth corn starch and three-fourths flour give a wonderful lightness and delicacy of texture. *The Book tells.*

Send a post card today, and we will mail without charge our remarkable little *Cook Book "B"*—with One Hundred Cool Desserts for Hot Weather.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y.
NATIONAL STARCH CO., Successors

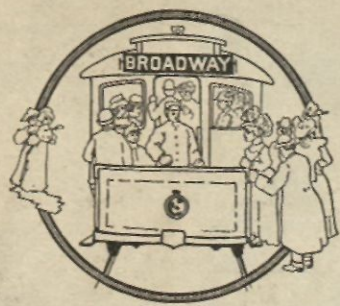


Pure Refined PARAFFINE a Sure Seal For Jelly Glasses

When jellies have cooled enough to take form, the easiest way to insure keeping is to pour a little Pure Refined Paraffine, melted, over the jelly in each glass. In this simple way air and moisture are completely excluded and the jelly kept without harm from mold or fermentation. You may seal fruit jars just as effectually by dipping tops, after closing, into melted Paraffine, being careful that both caps and rubber sealing ring are entirely covered.

Use Pure Refined Paraffine to "finish" your uncarpeted floors. Add a little to wash water and wash easier. Mix it with hot starch and get a fine gloss on linens. Write us for a neat Paraffine Paper Pad to keep sad-irons from sticking.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



National Publicity

New York is America just as Paris is France. Every trade-buyer in the country comes to New York at least twice a year. About 300,000 people from all over the United States pass through New York City every 24 hours. The influence of New York is felt in everything—in business, especially. As New York buys, so buys the Nation.

Everybody in the greatest city in the world (including the 300,000 out-of-towners referred to above) rides in the Surface Cars of New York City; therefore, the advertisers in the New York City Surface Cars tell their story *persistently* to the greatest buying public on earth (1,700,000 residential circulation plus 300,000 all-over-the-country circulation every day); and therefore, New York City Surface Car Advertising is nothing short of National Publicity.

As well as the strongest local sales force.

We have the exclusive control of all advertising space in the Surface Cars of New York City—boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond and in the 5th Ave. Auto Busses. No patent medicine advertising accepted—we have a standard.

Dealings direct with principals only.

Space may now be arranged for from September 1st.

**New York City
Car Advertising
Company**
225 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

A Business of Your Own

Which will be permanent and increase year after year, can easily be built up by representing The Designer, the easiest magazine in America to sell.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED

Because we pay the same liberal commission on renewals as on new subscriptions. We furnish names of expiring subscriptions, advertising matter to distribute, and assist our representatives in every way.

If you have only spare time to devote to the work, it will still pay you to get acquainted with our plan. Write for sample copy and complete supplies. They are free. Address

STANDARD FASHION COMPANY
12-16 VANDAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



THE LETTERS OF AN ATHLETIC GIRL

(Continued from page 130)

WHILE our squad was waiting its turn at the tank the other day, she whose name I now understand is Lurenia came in for her first lesson. Jimmie Watson, who is instructor for the men, too, had half-a-dozen girls in the water. Jimmie, all in white linen, with his near-sighted glasses on his nose, sits on the edge of the tank and looks like a fisher with queer deep-sea monsters on the end of his pole.

Your Miss Brown came in the other day. Poor girl! If she was frightened at a physical ex., think what she was when Jimmie let her get a ducking—in three feet of water! She clung to the marble ledge and gasped and rolled her eyes. I had on my suit, so I went in a few minutes before my turn to gentle her, as if she were a skittish mare.

"Going to give up?" I asked.

"Oh, I think not," she said.

"You can change if you've only had one hour, you know."

"Oh, I think not," she said.

"If you explain to Miss May Hume that it really gives you a bad nervous shock—" I began.

"Really, I should like to learn to swim," she said.

She has a nice voice, but she puts a period at the end of a sentence when she wants to. So I let her alone.

YOU seem so much interested in Miss Brown that Estelle and I are going to do what we can for her. But it is hard to do much for these people who look you coldly in the eye, and say, "Thank you." Like that: "Thank you." Period.

We, Estelle and I, decided that the first thing to do for her was to improve her figure. So we outlined to ourselves what she ought to do. We began tactfully and tentatively with her:

"You ought to dance in the gym before classes," Estelle said gently.

"And when you do setting-up exercises, think of your left arm the hardest—" I added.

"Thank you." Period. At last she said: "Miss Elizabeth Hume has suggested some corrective work." Period.

However, Estelle and I are determined to persevere. We're really getting interested. She often watches us, when we are practising basket-ball in the gym, with such a wistful face. And we come upon her at odd hours, standing there all alone pulling chest weights, or sitting in a corner with her hands behind her head drawing her chin in and bending her head backward to straighten her shoulders. I hear she is also practising with one of the basket-ball squads. So perhaps she did listen to our advice after all.

Mother dear, when I come home for Christmas, I think you will find me wearing a little pin—a round red enamel monogram "U of A," surrounded by a plain gold band. And if, when you meet me at the station, I have that on, you will know that you have reason to be proud of your daughter. It will mean that I have not only made the class team, winning the "A-10,"—but also that I have gone through the gym work regularly, have no conditions, and (better and more important) that the board considers me a good sport. This means generosity, fairness, honor, all kinds of things. I ought to have had it before, but I always cut gym, and I did have that "con" in history, so that this is the first time I have felt sure they would vote it to me. "They" is the Girls' Athletic Association.

How I wish I was to be at home for Thanksgiving. But next year, perhaps, father's affairs will be better. Love to the darling Dadkins.

Your own
PATTY.

December 20th.

DEAREST MOTHER:

I am so excited that I can hardly write! Lurenia Brown a daughter of Mrs. Neville Brown? Why didn't you tell me before? Lurenia a daughter of Mrs. Neville Brown? The Mrs. Brown—the much-photographed Mrs. Brown—the Federation president—the bank Browns—the ex-Governor Browns—

I lost my breath, anyway, yelling at the game this afternoon. Your letter takes away the rest, and my lung capacity is 209—11 over the college record!

WHY didn't you tell me before?

BUT it wouldn't have mattered, anyway. For Lurenia, I begin to suspect— But I shall tell you the whole story:

We had the gym contest yesterday. It was the usual big fall blowout, not just an exhibition, but competitive. I enclose a program. On jumps you aren't measured just on how high you jump or how far you jump. That's what the men care about. We don't pretend to match 'em on height or distance. We never could. For one thing because the weight in a girl's body is not distributed the way it is in a man's—it's always further from the moving force, so that it takes relatively greater strength to do the same thing. I mean, if a girl made the same record a man did, it would imply relatively greater strength on her part. So we aren't so much interested in performance as we are in form. Men have to learn how to beat other men. Women have to learn how to work with other people. So the boys have more of a competitive spirit.

Things ran along smoothly, all the events won by the girls we knew would win them, until we came to the rope-climbing contest. That was the most important event of the day, because Estelle and Eleanor and I and all the most important girls in college were entered. We hadn't ever tried it against one another, because we had worked in different gym classes. So the odds were even and it was any man's game. See?

I'd like to throw you into an agony of suspense by describing how the first series of fours played off the preliminary heat; how the winners in each quartet were re-divided into fours and so on until there were only four left for the final heat. One of the four was Estelle, one was Eleanor, one was I—and the fourth was—your Lurenia Sarkhatcher Brown!

WHEN you have your hands full of a rope that is all prickly where it isn't slippery, and your knees grind together on the edges trying to keep on feeling that rope, and you're hanging on by eyelashes and toes and the end of your nose and will-power and muscle and going ever upward like Excelsior turned frog, you haven't time or temper to notice what is going on around you. You're just plunged in a gulf of what we call in psych "the consciousness of the Ego divorced from"apperceptional intellection."

When you emerge from that gulf and look around, you find your dear friend Estelle, you find Eleanor, still executing frog-like motions—galvanized frogs—and at the foot of her rope, unsmiling, unmussed, perfectly serious, looking as if she'd just demonstrated a simple equation, not even flushed with her victory—which might have been becoming—Miss Lurenia Sarkhatcher Brown.

She'd beaten me. She'd beaten Estelle and Eleanor and most of the other girls who have a reputation for athletics. And she deserved it. I admit it. When I think of her and her chest weights and her corrective work and her conscience and her deadly determination, I am still magnanimous and admit that she beat us.

She's the old man's daughter all right. And Mrs. Neville Brown's daughter, too. I believe you.

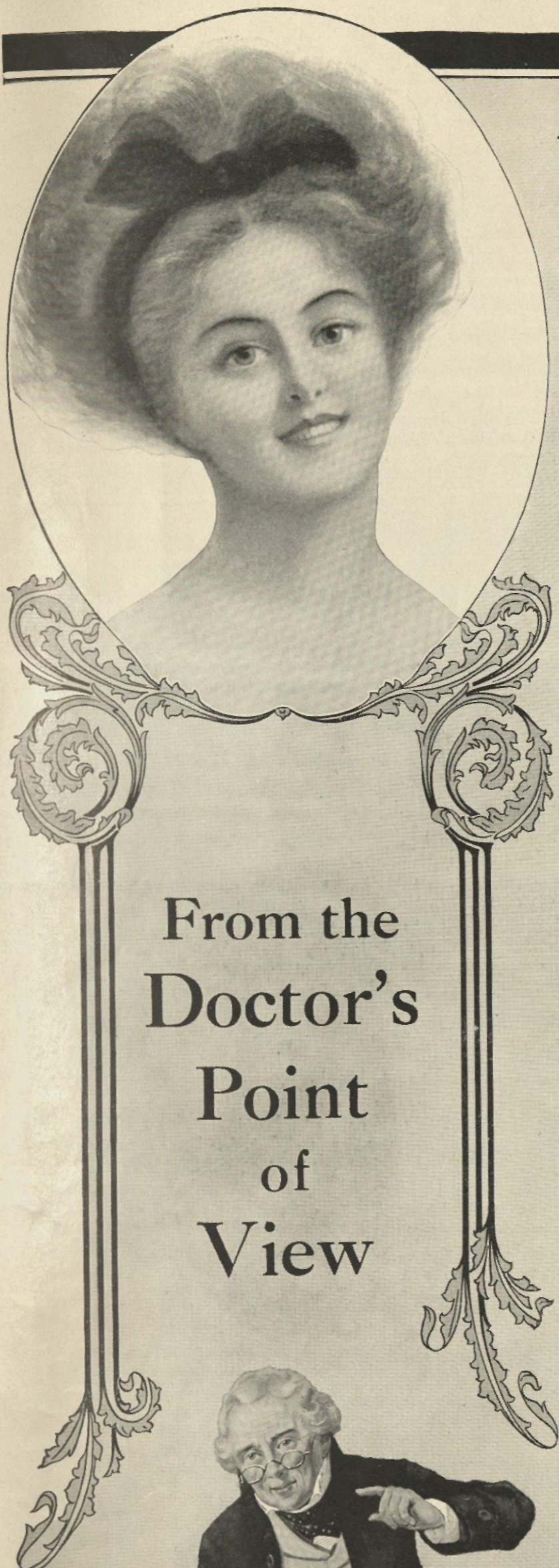
You blessedest mother! They've voted me the pin, but the newswiness of that (the pin I told you about in my last letter) is not so newswiness as the newswiness of Lurenia's beating us.

I am coming home so soon now that it begins to seem long. I hope nothing is wrong. You speak as if father were worried. What is it?

Your own
PATTY.

P. S.—I don't so much mind Lurenia's winning, but what irritates me is that she never ruffled a hair!

P. P. S.—Why didn't we notice Lurenia last year?



From the
Doctor's
Point
of
View



Beauty

Doctors regard beauty from the point of view of health, and tell you that a good natural complexion and a fair, soft skin are necessary essentials of beauty. They never disagree about that, nor do they disagree about the merits of

Pears' Soap

which is the most perfect beautifying agent known, being pure in every particle and possessing those special and unique qualities which render the skin pure, clear and of exquisite softness. The beauties of six generations have acknowledged PEARS' to be

The Best Aid to Beauty

OF ALL SCENTED SOAPS PEARS' OTTO OF ROSE IS THE BEST.
"All rights secured."



SCHOOL DAYS

Painted by Stanley M. Arthurs for Cream of Wheat Company

Copyright 1909 by Cream of Wheat Company